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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Critical Days Ahead

FINIS, it would appear, has been written to the Mossadegh regime in Persia. Yet future events in that country remain completely unpredictable. Many questions pose themselves: whether, with the Shah's approval, the new Premier, General Zahedi will continue to rule by decree, or whether he will recall the Majlis, and if so, whether he can obtain the support of a working majority of Deputies. Dr Mossadegh dissolved the Majlis because it would not agree to his demands for overall executive powers, but this might well be revoked by Premier Zahedi on the grounds that Mossadegh acted unconstitutionally, and he might make the restoration of the Majlis one of his first acts. But even this is looking somewhat ahead. While the Mossadegh regime has been brought to an end, it has still to be shown whether the Royalists are sufficiently in command of the situation to be able to establish a stable Government. The Royalists are not a fully organised political party. For the most part they are represented by the Army. Their civilian political supporters are as yet unknown. They might well be drawn from among the moderate Deputies who functioned in the Majlis in opposition to Dr Mossadegh, but obviously Premier Zahedi and the Shah would have to satisfy themselves completely as to their loyalty and integrity before including any of them in the Government. As a purely political force, the Communist Tudeh Party survives the recent upheavals as the most powerful single group, and they are more potentially dangerous today than at any previous time. For the time being, therefore, the indications are that the Army must do the governing in Persia; certainly until the internal political situation has straightened itself out and the threat of a Communist revolution removed. There are critical days ahead for the people of Persia and no one can confidently forecast developments.

Aid For Malaya

THE Malayan Deputy High Commissioner has received a promise from the British Government of considerable financial aid for Malaya. The heavy strain on the country's economy of the emergency measures against Communist terrorism is only now beginning to make itself fully felt. During two years of booming rubber and tin prices—caused mainly by American stockpiling in reaction to the Korean war—Malaya enjoyed a large revenue surplus. But the boom is over and this year there is likely to be a Budget deficit of over \$20 millions. The situation is not immediately critical because the Malayan Government has been able to put by considerable reserves from the good years, and a loan has been floated to help to meet this year's deficit. But prospects for the future are ominous. The cost of emergency measures is still running at about 40 per cent of revenue. Malaya's progress and stability during the next few years are going to depend on the extent to which emergency expenditure can be reduced as well, of course, as on the world prices of tin and rubber. More effective systems of taxation and tax gathering have also to be established if the Malaysians themselves are to make a fair contribution to the development of their own country.

U.S. WILL VOTE "NO" India's Participation In The Korean Conference OPPOSITION OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

New York, Aug. 20.

The United States officially announced tonight that it would oppose India's participation in the Korean political conference.

Britain and Russia, supported by Commonwealth countries and many European and Asian countries, are in favour of India taking part.

Tonight's announcement said: "The United States will vote 'No' on the resolution recommending India's participation in the political conference."

This put at rest all doubt that the United States might change its mind in view of the widespread backing for India.

How Dr Mossadegh Surrendered

Tehran, Aug. 20.

Ailing ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh surrendered in his pyjamas to his successor, General Faziollah Zahedi, in the central Tehran Officers Club tonight, while the capital awaited the triumphant return of the Shah.

Dr Mossadegh, who fled from his fortified villa in the centre of the city yesterday, while his bodyguard battled against the General's tanks, is being held at an unidentified strong point in the capital.

The doctor's Foreign Minister, Mr. Hussein Fatemi, is still officially listed as missing despite a flood of unconfirmed rumours that he has died.

Pale, thin and apparently barely able to walk, the 72-year-old ex-Premier, weakly returned the salutes of General Zahedi's troops as he limped along the Club's corridors to meet the man who swept him from power in a lightning nine-hour coup on Wednesday.

Three of his followers were arrested with him: Dr Abdullah Moazzami, former Speaker of the Majlis (Lower House of Parliament) and member of Dr Mossadegh's oil nationalisation team; Dr Ghuilum Hussaini Sadighi, Minister of the Interior; and Dr Sayed Ali Shayan, another member of the oil nationalisation team.

Earlier in the day the Shah instructed General Zahedi that Mossadegh's life must be protected.

General Zahedi gave the fugitive ex-Premier 24 hours to give himself up.

Portraits of the Shah and Persian flags went up all over Tehran as General Zahedi's Royalist Government set about consolidating its victory.

REUTERS.

The Indian delegate, Mr V. K. Krishna Menon, has maintained silence in the controversy in the Assembly's Political Committee.

Decisions in the Political Committee are by simple majority.

But in the General Assembly, which must ratify all the Committee decisions, any important question must have a two-thirds majority to pass. If India obtained 30 affirmative votes in the Assembly, the United States would need 16 negative votes to defeat the proposal.

Abstentions do not count. India today introduced a resolution proposing that a copy of all proposals and decisions taken by the United Nations on the Korean question should be sent to the Indian delegate.

H-Bomb Test May Lead To UN Talks

London, Aug. 21.

The London Daily Express political correspondent writes: New United Nations talks on the international control of atom weapons are likely to follow Russia's first hydrogen bomb test—admitted today by both Britain and America.

Both Governments are to review at once the political and military consequences of this development. Britain's policy is that there should be effective control of all types of armaments before we agree to the banning of atomic or other particular weapons.

This control would involve establishment of an international organisation with power to inspect in every country.

The Soviets have always resisted such a plan, but this may not prevent Mr Vyshinsky from raising the whole issue again in UNO debates before long.

Now that Russia has the H-bomb it is thought she may make a spectacular renewal of an old offer to ban all atomic weapons without making any real concessions about inspection of Soviet territory.

British and American diplomats are to consider how to reply to such a move which would have great propaganda value. —London Express Service.

E. German Govt Delegation Arrives In Moscow

Moscow, Aug. 20.

An East German Government delegation, led by the Prime Minister, Herr Otto Grotewohl, arrived here today from Berlin at the Soviet Government's invitation for important talks.

The delegation is to discuss "pressing questions" concerning the German problem with the Soviet Government.

Announcements here as well as in Berlin said Herr Grotewohl would discuss means of strengthening relations between the Soviet Union and East Germany.

The arrival of the delegation five days after the Soviet note proposing a German peace treaty conference is seen here as a move to bolster the position of the East German Government as well as showing Soviet confidence in the Grotewohl administration. —Reuters.

Partial Agreement Reached In French Strike

Paris, Aug. 21.

The French Government has reached agreement with several groups of strikers, usually well informed sources said early today.

The sources said several Popular Republican Party Deputies had mediated in a settlement between the Government and delegates for striking postal, gas and electricity workers and miners.

The only subject on which agreement had not been reached was pensions for railway workers, according to the sources.

But a spokesman of the Force Ouvriere trade union organisation, main force behind the strikes, later denied that any final agreement had been reached in the talks.

"We expect the talks to go on all night, and some result might be expected in the near future, but it is wrong to say that anything final has been decided," the spokesman said. —Reuters.

More Workers To Down Tools

Paris, Aug. 20.

The French strike, 16 days old, grew worse today as a thousand more workers in the engineering and building trades came out. More than 600,000 metal workers threatened to down tools tomorrow.

Today's walkouts completely offset the improvement in the railway and postal services, which had reported a continuing back-to-work trend.

Kashmir Plebiscite Agreement

New Delhi, Aug. 20.

India and Pakistan have agreed to appoint an administrator by the end of April next year to prepare for a plebiscite on the future of the state of Kashmir, a joint communique announced tonight after four-day talks between the Indian and Pakistani Prime Ministers.

Committees of military and other experts will be set up to advise the two Prime Ministers on preliminary necessary for a fair and impartial plebiscite in the entire state.

The joint communique said both Prime Ministers resolved to solve the Kashmir and other problems outstanding between the two countries peacefully and co-operatively to the mutual advantage of both countries.

"The Kashmir dispute was especially discussed at some length," it said.

"It was their firm opinion that this should be settled in accordance with the wishes of the people of that state with a view to promoting their well-being and causing the least disturbance to the life of the people of the state."

The communique said a plebiscite had been proposed and agreed to some years ago but progress could not be made for lack of agreement on preliminary issues.

The Prime Ministers were agreed that these preliminary issues should be considered by them directly to arrive at agreement.

The communique said that to fix some kind of provisional time-table it was decided that a plebiscite administrator should be appointed in Kashmir by the end of 1954.

Before that date the preliminary issues—presumed here to be demilitarisation and the numbers of troops to remain in Kashmir—should be decided and action taken to implement decision. With this purpose in view, committees of military and other experts should be appointed to advise the Prime Ministers. —Reuters.

FAVOURABLE TO HONGKONG

Washington, Aug. 20.

The United States Tariff Commission handed down a decision favourable to Hongkong and Japan today when it ruled against imposing higher duties on imports of watch bracelets. —United Press.

Counsel Exchange Words During King Case Hearing This Morning

A short "breeze" occurred at this morning's hearing of the case against James Joseph Osbourne King, merchant, of 20 Braga Circuit, charged with fraudulent conversion, when Mr A. J. Clifford, Counsel for the Prosecution, accused Mr M. A. da Silva, Defence Counsel, of making "scandalous allegations" against Mr Clifford's instructing solicitor.

While Mr Silva was cross-examining Mr W. M. H. Seymour, a director of G. Falconer and Company, Ltd., on certain correspondence written by Messrs Hastings and Company, solicitors, Mr Clifford rose and told the Court that Mr Silva was accusing Messrs Hastings of "blackmail".

Defence Counsel thereupon declared that he was doing no such thing, and retorted to Mr Clifford that if he did not behave himself "there will be trouble." Mr Clifford replied that there would be trouble for Mr Silva. At this juncture, Mr Poon Yan-hoi, the Magistrate, shouted for order, saying that he would not have both Counsel talking at the same time in this manner.

King is charged with fraudulently taking \$6,305.94 from Falconer's on November 17, 1950, while a director of the company.

Resuming his questioning of Seymour, Mr Silva referred witness to certain balance sheets which he (Mr Silva) sent for in a letter to Hastings on July 11, 1953.

Witness agreed that in their reply, Hastings explained their delay in supplying the balance sheets by saying that they had mislaid them in their office. He added that he did not know himself whether the sheets were mislaid or not, but he knew of the contents of the letter.

Mr Silva turned to a letter by Hastings to himself on the same subject, and asked witness if he knew the reason why this letter contained a lie about the statement of accounts. Seymour replied that he did not know.

QUALIFIES ANSWER. He qualified his answer by saying that he did know exactly where the balance sheet concerned was.

Asked if Falconer's had a wholesale department, Seymour said the company tried to start a wholesale department, but was unsuccessful. He agreed that the company employed one W. S. Cheung for this purpose in the wholesale department on the recommendation of the defendant.

Counsel asked if there was any account in the balance sheets showing the profits of the wholesale department. Seymour said there was none as far as the balance sheet was concerned, because the balance sheet was actually a picture of the whole business.

Seymour added that as far as he could remember during the time of the passing of the balance sheets, there was no whole-sale sale. He said it was very hard to say without consulting the books, but he did not think

"It is a personal matter that is involved," Mr Clifford replied. He told the Court Mr Silva was making an allegation in open Court that Mr Comber (of Hastings) deliberately put out a letter amounting to blackmail. He said he wanted Mr Comber to be present in Court when Mr Silva made these kind of allegations.

"I suggest Mr Silva knows well that he is making a deliberate twist of the whole matter by making these scandalous allegations against Mr Comber," he added.

(Contd. on Back Page, Col. 5)



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TEMPLER'S WARNING

Singapore, Aug. 20.

The British High Commissioner in Malaya, General Sir Gerald Templer, today warned 250 Chinese and Indian labourers on a rubber estate that unless they stopped feeding Communists he would see they all lost their jobs.

He told the labourers, employees of a rubber estate in Seremban in the state of Negri Sembilan, "You are letting five Communists in this area make a fool of the Government."

He said: "You are going to give information and going to stop giving food to the Communists or you will all be out of a job. If these five Communists had been 'wild pigs' you would have killed them long ago."

He reminded them there were rewards for people who turned Communists in or helped them to surrender. —Reuters.

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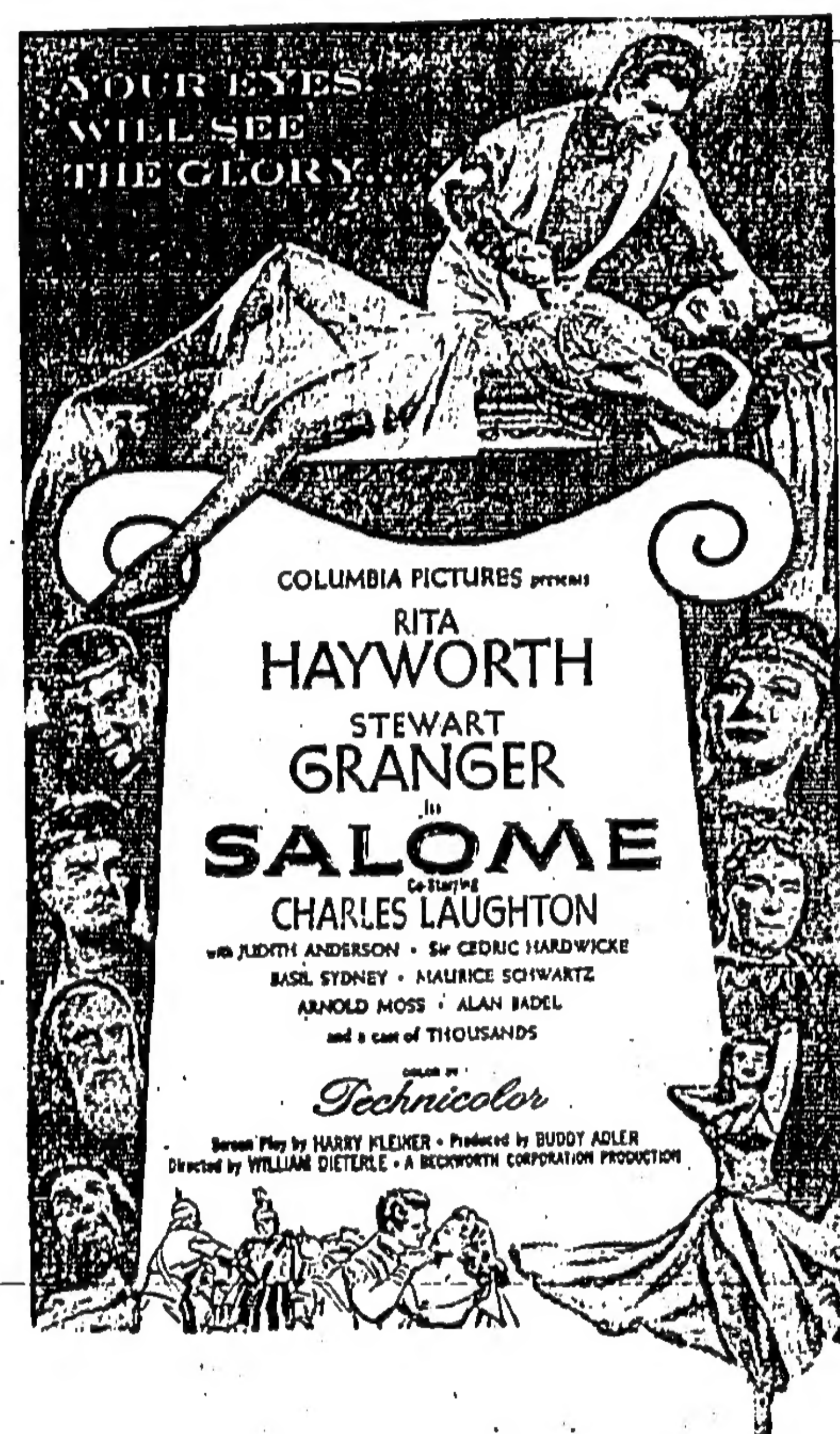
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AT 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



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"SALOME"

MAJESTIC OPENS TO-MORROW
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Paganism... Plunder... Love and Lust!



Kashmir: Hopes Raised

New Delhi, Aug. 20.
The Pakistani Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali, reiterated his hope at a press conference that a complete solution of the Kashmir problem might be found within the coming year.

It would still require months to put the plans into execution after a solution was found, he added.

Mohammed Ali pointed out that a problem which had existed for six years could not be settled in three days of talks.

He added: "No party can be a 100 per cent satisfied. The case continues to be within the jurisdiction of the United Nations. Agreement has been arrived at in some matters, but certain points remain to be settled. Until a final agreement, the question remains in dispute, and therefore, remains before the United Nations."

Regarding the plebiscite, Mohammed Ali said: "The will of the people must be ascertained. The best way would be through a free and fair plebiscite. The people must express their will directly, and not through representative bodies."

He explained that the exact order for the conduct of the plebiscite had not yet been agreed upon, and that he was thinking in terms of the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir, and not merely in the Valley of Srinagar.

In reply to questions, Mohammed Ali indicated that he favoured one general plebiscite rather than a regional one, and the choice for Kashmir between India and Pakistan rather than the introduction of a third possibility, that of independent status. — France-Press.

LEE GREAT WORLD

TO-DAY

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"SYMPHONIE EN BLANC"
Also: "The Secret of Stamboul"

Widespread Apathy Evident In Western Germany Over The General Election

LITTLE INTEREST IN SECOND POST-WAR POLL

Frankfurt, Aug. 20.
Although West Germans are expected to vote in record numbers in their second post-war general election on September 6 they have generally shown little interest so far in the political parties' campaign.

Conversations with ordinary people show that the election was rarely discussed in the summer months up to about two or three weeks before polling day.

A majority of Germans asked about the elections said that they had never talked about it to their friends and had rarely heard anyone else debating the parties' prospects or the election issues.

Talk in cafes, restaurants, beer taverns and on public transport seldom touches the subject except when businessmen get together.

Countless West Germans show a persistent day-to-day apathy about political issues though in the four years since the first Bundestag (Lower House) was elected on August 18, 1949, by 78.5 per cent of the electorate a steady and similarly high proportion of the population has voted in State and local elections.

Political observers say that while great numbers of Germans are still very suspicious of politicians because, as they say, "we have been let down so often in the past", when polling day arrives they feel it their duty to vote.

One typical German said she was not really interested in the election but "I am definitely going to vote." She shrugged her shoulders indecisively when asked why.

Another reason for disinterest is that the election campaign has got under way in the middle of the summer when people are more interested in holidays than anything else.

The election is not expected to attract real attention until a few days before polling day. West German towns and villages are now plastered with gay-coloured party posters. Special election hearings have been set up in prominent places in all main cities where the parties paste up posters in orderly Germanic fashion side by side on the sections of the buildings allocated to the various parties.

The country, in fact, seems to have broken out into a rash of election initials. Most German political parties are known by initials.

Dr Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union is simply called the CDU or CSU (Christian Social Union) in Bavaria. Herr Erich Ollenhauer's Social Democratic Party is called the SPD. The Free Democratic Party, led by the Vice-Chancellor, Herr Franz Blumberg, is the FDP. The German Party, the third coalition party, is called DP (Deutsche Partei) and the Communist Party KPD.

ANTI-COMMUNIST
The extreme Rightwing German Reichs Party is DRP. The Nationalist German People's Party of Gustav Heinemann, a former Minister of the Interior, is called DVP. There are several others.

One of the chief Christian Democratic Party posters in yellow and black shows a picture of Dr Adenauer and the words "Sagt ja Dr Adenauer Und Der Ausfall geht weiter" (Say yes to Adenauer and progress goes on).

The Christian Democrats also display red and black posters reading "All ways of Marxism lead to Moscow—Unity, Freedom, Peace through CDU".

The Social Democrats, the main Opposition Party who call themselves Marxists counter with a poster listing a 13-point programme ranging from "Peace and security through negotiations" to "Equal status for women".

The Social Democratic posters simply display the letters SPD in startling red letters on a black and gold background, the colours of West Germany.

Another poster says "SPD—Deine Partei" (SPD—your party).

FREEDOM SLOGAN
The Free Democrats, the second biggest party in Dr Adenauer's coalition which has ruled West Germany for the past four years, have posters showing a black German eagle

and reading: "Free Democrats call all Germany."

Other Free Democrat posters say: "Freedom, Germany's slogan."

A poster of the Party's Youth Organization shows a brutal-looking Stalin sitting on a sleigh and whipping three straining dogs with heads of the East German Government chiefs—Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister, Wilhelm Pieck, President, and Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the East German Communist Party.

The first letters of their names are made to form GPU, the initials of the former Soviet political police. The sleigh is being driven against a wall with the inscription—"European Defence Community" and the word "Stop".

A poster of the German Party, the most Rightwing of the coalition parties, appeals to voters to "Make the Rightwing strong—Vote for the German Party."

SCHLIEFFEN MOTTO
"Make the Rightwing strong" is a phrase attributed to German Field Marshal Alfred Count Von Schlieffen, first head of the German General Staff, who worked out the famous Schlieffen Plan for the invasion of France in a Franco-German war. He died in 1913 and his last words were said to have been "Make the right wing (of the invasion) strong."

The Party of the pre-Hitler Reich Chancellor Josef Wirth who has been accused of "yellow travelling" with the Communists, has displayed posters showing three green oak leaves surrounded by the German national colours and carrying the slogan "East and West hand in hand for a free homeland."

The Communist Party, whose election fortunes have been steadily falling since 1949, have posted up posters showing an old sea captain shouting: "Hands off the wheel, down with Adenauer."

Another Communist poster shows a huge red flag with the words KPD in white in the centre.

One manifestation of the general apathy at present towards the election is the fact that so far not even active party members appear interested enough to tear down the opposition posters. — China Mail Special.

Renault Plant In Tokyo

Saigon, Aug. 20.
The newly-established Renault assembly plant in Tokyo is now turning out 10 cars daily. Robert Pierre, a Renault engineer, declared: "He had installed the assembly plant for the Indo-Diesel Industry Company. The plant, built according to the plans of the nationalised Renault automobile industry, is the first European industrial works set up in Japan. — France-Press.

PRINCESS

LAST 3 SHOWS TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.20 & 7.30 P.M.



Commando Raid A Success

Paris, Aug. 20.
French naval commandos supported by an infantry battalion landed in the Vietnam lines near Hattah, 230 kilometres north-west of Hue, the French news agency reported in a Saigon despatch today. Military installations and rice stores were destroyed in the operation. Twenty Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 47 taken prisoner, according to the despatch.—Reuter.

SKIRMISHES IN CANAL ZONE

Cairo, Aug. 20.
The British Embassy in Cairo today announced that British troops in the Canal Zone had wounded two Egyptians in a series of skirmishes at the Fanara water filtration plant last night.

The snipers fired at the plant during the night, and just before dawn other Egyptians opened fire on British sentries.

British patrols searched part of the adjoining villages. When the firing continued, a tank was called in with instructions to use only light machine-guns on the attackers.

For a short time, British troops maintained road blocks around Fanara.

The measures have now been lifted.—France-Press.

New Governor Of Falklands

London, Aug. 21.
Mr Oswald Raynor, Air Colonial Secretary in Bermuda, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands, the Colonial Office announced today.

Mr Arthur will succeed Sir Miles Clifford in the appointment early next year.

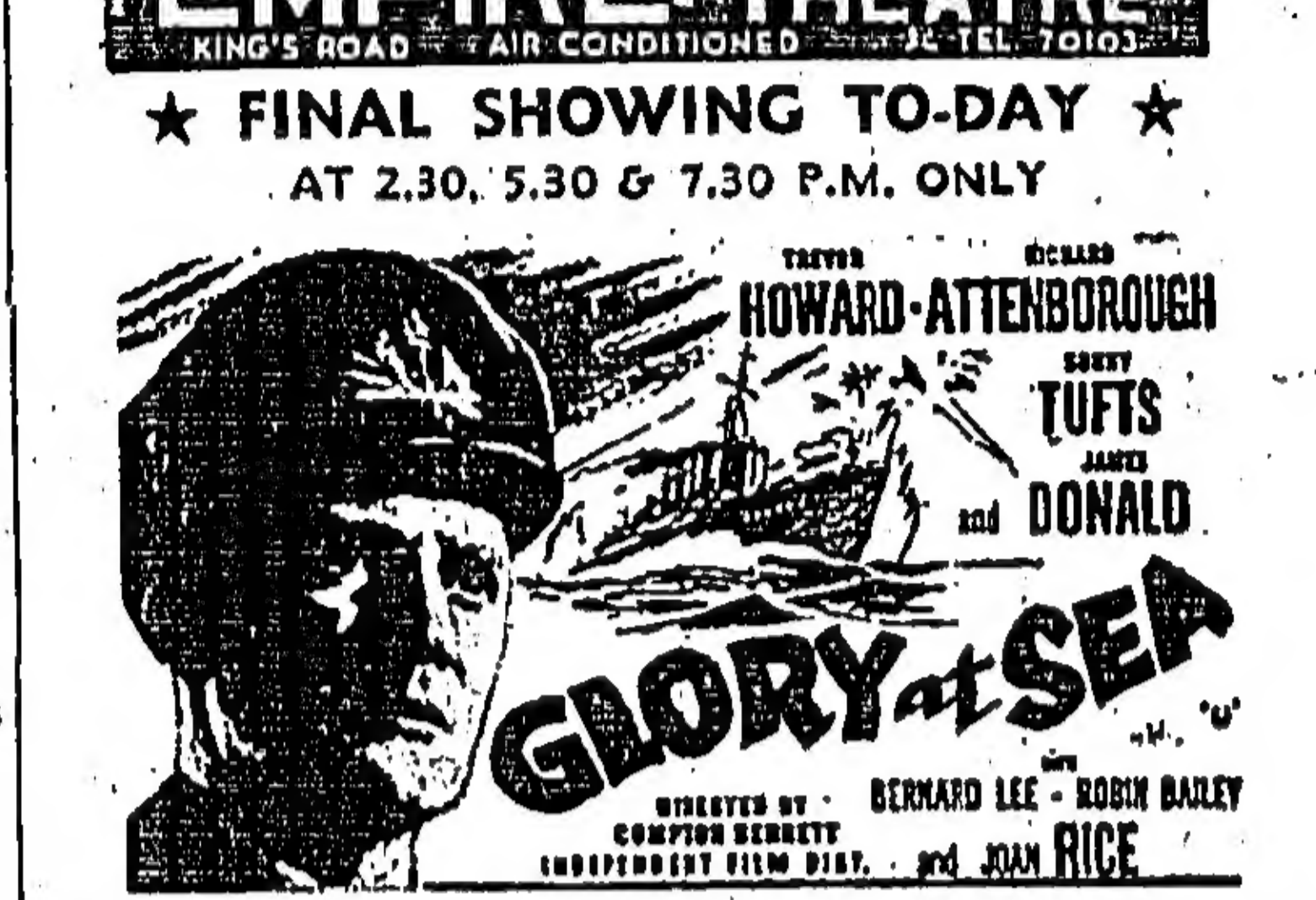
Born at Poona, India, 48 years ago, Mr Arthur joined the Colonial Service as an Administrative Officer in Nigeria in 1929 and later worked in Cyprus where he became Chief Commissioner in 1948. He moved to his present post in 1951.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA
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"SALOME"

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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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Charge Against Mossadegh

Plot To Establish Illegal Govt

Teheran, Aug. 20. Former Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh of Persia, who has been arrested, was charged with plotting to set up an illegal form of Government, it was announced today by General Fazlollah Zahedi's Government.

General Zahedi had earlier appealed to Dr. Mossadegh by radio to surrender, promising that he would be protected by the police.

A Government communique published this afternoon declared that Dr. Mossadegh's fate would be decided by the people themselves.

In this communique, the Government called upon the nation for calm, and forbade all public manifestations.

Travel beyond the city limits of Teheran was also banned until tomorrow evening.

Officers who had been forced into retirement by Dr. Mossadegh were asked to return to active duty.

The fireworks, planned to celebrate the Shah's victory over Mossadegh, had to be set off in daylight, for curfew went into effect at 9 p.m. (Iranian Time).—France-Press.

GATT AGENDA DECIDED

Geneva, Aug. 20. The 15-nation inter-continental committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) today completed an agenda for the full-scale meeting of GATT countries which is to take place here on September 17.

Subjects understood to have been discussed by the committee included the accession of Japan to GATT and the export of dairy produce to the United States by some member countries.

The agenda agreed by the committee will not be made public until next month's meeting. —Reuter.

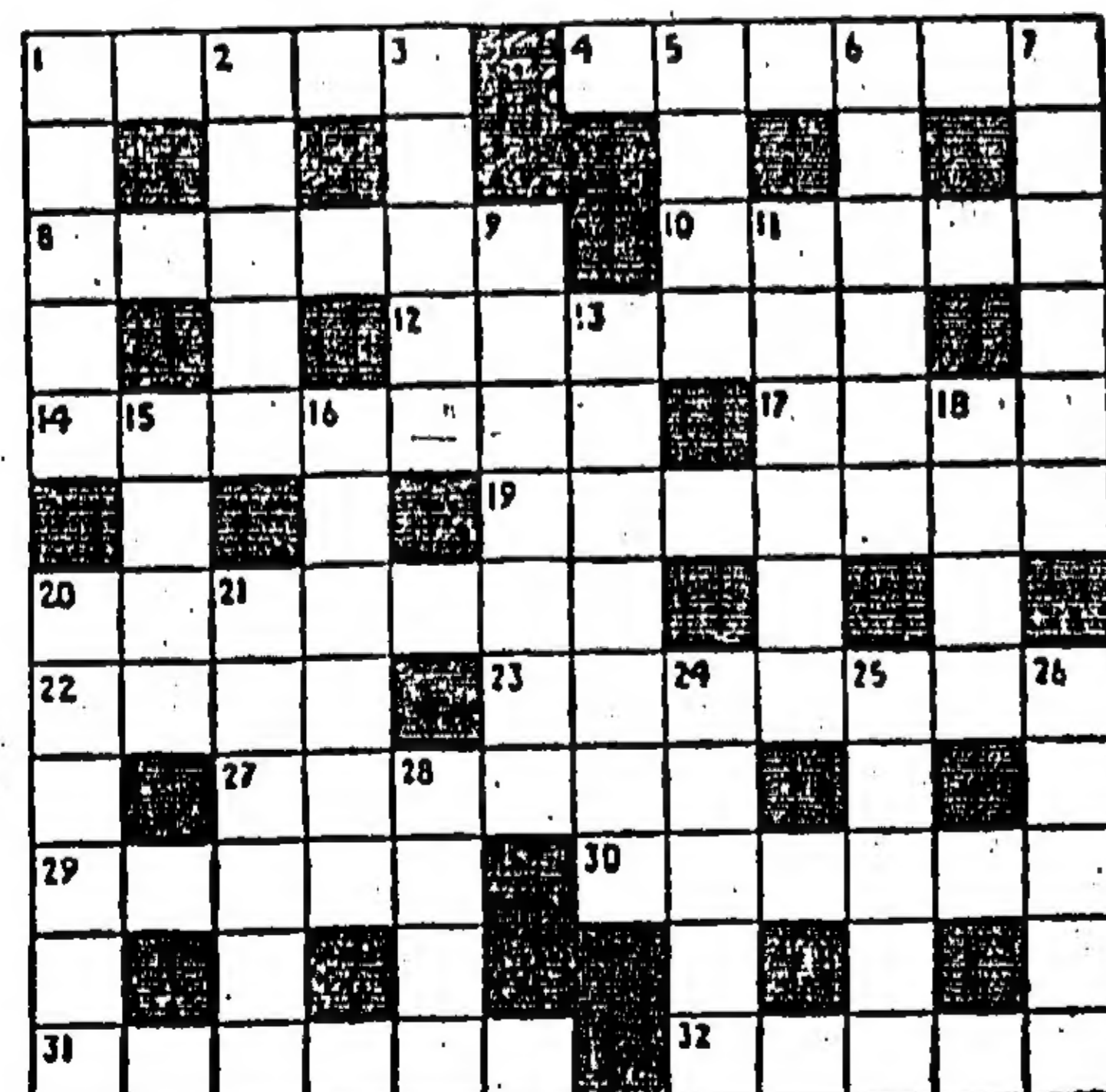
Women's Society Picks Officials

Toronto, Aug. 20. The Associated Countrywomen of the World, which has 6,000,000 members, elected three vice-presidents-at-large at its conference today.

They are: Lady C. M. Macdonald (Ceylon), Mrs. D. H. Peterson (Denmark) and Mrs. I. M. MacDonald (United States).

Area vice-presidents elected were Mrs. S. J. Stoberg (South Africa), Lady de Sousa (Ceylon), Mrs. H. G. Summers (Canada), Mrs. R. B. (Norway), Mrs. E. R. (Netherlands), Mrs. M. E. (Australia), Mrs. M. G. (United States). —China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Plays boisterously (5).
 - Looking-glass (6).
 - Hang back (9).
 - Drive (5).
 - Tenant (6).
 - Chuckle (7).
 - Narrative (4).
 - Warded off (7).
 - Controversy (7).
 - Voice (4).
 - Rubbing out (7).
 - Gels up (6).
 - Portions (6).
 - Meal (6).
 - Oppose (6).
 - Weird (5).
- DOWN**
- Souvenir (5).
 - Fruit (6).
 - Fish (5).
 - Flower (4).
 - Say again (6).
 - Turned over and over (6).
 - Tells (7).
 - Continental measures (6).
 - Cut apart (7).
 - Call to (4).
 - Noise of discharge (6).
 - Spare (4).
 - Spruce (6).
 - Begins (6).
 - Apartment (6).
 - Internal (6).
 - Stuff (5).
 - Egyptian goddess (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3 Approach, 8 Omen, 9 Resolved, 11 Employed, 13 Alas, 15 Promised, 18 Narrates, 19 Snap, 21 Permeate, 23 Corrodes, 26 Long, 27 Shatters. Down: 1 Core, 2 Keep, 4 Prey, 5 Ruin, 6 Anvil, 7 Hides, 9 Robin, 10 Sower, 12 Moran, 14 Amend, 16 Saved, 17 Dross, 19 Sacks, 20 Agree, 21 Port, 22 Rear, 23 Agony, 24 Eggs.

New Moroccan Ruler Formally Recognised By Assembly

ARRIVAL IN CORSICA OF DEPOSED SULTAN

Enter Airliner For Big Race

Members of the public may take part in the England-New Zealand air race which starts from London Airport on October 5.

In the transport section, KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines) have entered a DC6 airliner.

They plan to regard it as a normal passenger flight, except that children will be barred.

This is because landings will be limited.

BIG THREE DRAFTING REPLY TO THE SOVIET

Paris, Aug. 20. Representatives of the three Western Powers met today to begin drafting a reply to recent Soviet notes on the unification of Germany.

They adjourned after a preliminary exchange of views and are due to meet again on Saturday.

Britain is represented by Mr. Patrick Reilly, Minister in Paris; France by M. Roland de Murgier, High Foreign Office official; and the United States by Mr. Theodore Achilles, Minister in Paris; and Mr. Brewster Morris, Director of the Office of German Political Affairs in the State Department.

The meeting was originally planned to work out a reply to the first Soviet note of August 4, which called for a four-Power Foreign Ministers' conference.

An exchange of views between London, Washington and Paris had already taken place about a possible response when the Kremlin delivered its second "surprise" note on August 10 dealing specifically with the German problem.

The contents of both Soviet notes will be covered in the three-Power reply. —Reuter.

U.S. JETS SET RECORD

Omaha, Nebraska, Aug. 20. The Headquarters of the Strategic Air Force announced today that F-84 Thunderjets in night completed "the longest non-stop flight ever made by jet fighter planes."

Eight planes flew from their base in Albany, Georgia, to Nouasseur, in Morocco, a distance of about 4,500 miles. —France-Press.

Rabat, Aug. 20. The new Imam of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed Ben Moulay Arafat, was tonight formally recognised as the only legitimate sovereign of the Sherifian Empire by the Assembly of Moroccan Notables (Maghzen).

The order of banishment issued against Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Yusef and his two sons was executed when General Augustin Guillaume, the French Resident-General in Morocco, explained to the Sultan that the situation in the country had made the step absolutely necessary.

The Sultan, it was reported, did not argue the point, and the entire interview was conducted with courtesy.

Shortly after the French Resident-General left the palace, Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Yusef and his sons were taken to the aircraft at Rabat.

It was learned here that their trunks had already been packed in the course of the past 24 hours. They left the airport bound for Corsica at 2.15 p.m. (Moroccan Time).

They were followed by a second plane which carried the members of the family and the court, together with their personal effects.

The two planes arrived in Ajaccio (Corsica) at 9.07 p.m. (G.M.T.).

Curfew has been ordered throughout Morocco from 8 p.m. (Moroccan time) until dawn. The latest reports said that complete calm prevailed everywhere.

In Marrakesh, the Pasha of Marrakesh, El Galoui, told a correspondent of the Agence France-Press that the decision to remove the Sultan could be consolidated by the mutual consent of Frenchmen and Moroccans in the interests of Morocco.

El Galoui said that today's events had an historical importance, and that the political atmosphere had been cleared thanks to a decision which corresponded to the will expressed so strikingly by the people and Notables of Morocco.

El Galoui stated that he and the tribal chiefs of Morocco were glad to congratulate the French Government on the wisdom and understanding which it had shown "in peculiarly delicate circumstances." —France-Press.

REACTION IN U.N.
United Nations, Aug. 20. The Syrian delegate told the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly that the Asian-African group of delegations wished to make known its anxiety in view of the latest events in Morocco.

He said that the group would forward a written statement on the subject to the members of the General Assembly.

The French delegate indicated that he would protest against the statement of the Syrian delegate but the committee's chairman, Carlos Muniz, of Brazil, said that he would let the matter rest.

He ruled the Syrian delegate's initiative out of order, as the issue was not on the committee's agenda. The committee then adjourned until Friday morning. —France-Press.

WASHINGTON SILENT
Washington, Aug. 20. State Department spokesmen were paying close attention to developments in the Moroccan situation. Up to the present, however, the State Department spokesman has declined to make any comment on the Sultan's removal.

The State Department spokesman told reporters today that he was not in possession of reports from the news agencies.

The spokesman declared, in reply to journalists who asked whether the latest developments in Rabat would affect in any way the American military establishments and air bases in Morocco, that the State Department experts if there was any reason to be concerned about the matter. —France-Press.

They Went The Hard Way
Vienna, Aug. 20. A copy of the Prague newspaper "Svobodny Slovo" received here today, complained of the conditions under which the Czechoslovakian sports team had had to travel to the recent Youth Festival in Bucharest.

The 80-man team had to travel between the two towns for 72 hours in third class compartments, on hard wooden benches, the paper said, and had gone without food for 12 hours.

They were unable even to buy food as they had no money. The newspaper did not say whether Emil Zatopek of Olympic fame, who was leading the team, travelled under the same conditions. —France-Press.

Synthetic Rubber Plant To Be Closed
Washington, Aug. 20. Government will close down its largest synthetic rubber plant on September 19 for an indefinite period.

Officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which operates the Federal rubber programme, explained that the move being made was due to the drop in demand for synthetic rubber.

They blamed seasonal factors for part of the slackening and noted that the plant was shut down for a short period last year. The plant is situated at an institute in West Virginia and operated for RFC by E.F. Goodrich Chemical Company on a free basis. Goodrich also operates another RFC synthetic rubber plant at Port Neches.

An agency spokesman said the close-down order went out last Friday. It was understood that the Government felt its inventory position was gaining at a fast pace due to the drop in demand.

The Budget Bureau ordered the RFC to make sure that its inventory stocks are not higher than 65,000 tons by next June 30.

By the end of 1953 RFC rubber stocks are expected to be close to 185,000 tons, it was noted. With these facts in mind the agency decided to start trimming its inventory pile now, instead of waiting several months.

Production of GRS is expected to total no more than 122,500 long tons in the current quarter, compared with estimated sales of 130,000 tons. Fourth quarter sales are estimated at 130,000 tons.

These figures are a far cry from the 175,000 tons sold in the first quarter and a slightly heavier tonnage consumed in the second quarter of this year.

Aga Khan In Britain



The Aga Khan and the Begum photographed on their arrival at London Airport from Geneva. The Begum had been giving evidence in the court case in France in connection with the stealing of her jewels. —Central Press Photo.

Kremlin May Pay More Attention To The Far East

New York, Aug. 20. Mr. Adlai Stevenson, answering reporters' questions after returning from his six-month world tour, thought Russia was going to pay more attention to Asia in the future than in the past.

"Perhaps the greatest area of contention will be India," he added.

Here is a summary of the other questions and answers. On the Soviet hydrogen bomb explosion: "I hope it will not create an atmosphere of greater alarm and greater tension, for that is what Russia wants."

Kashmir: He was "shocked" to read the "false statements" attributed to him in the Indian press.

"It should be obvious I can't speak for the Administration." Racial discrimination in the United States: "Criticism comes with very bad grace from some countries. I mention India, and I am her great and good friend. But you only have to go to some of these countries to see discrimination in class and religion to realise the United States has no monopoly."

Racial discrimination: The matter had been magnified, out of proportion abroad and "I shall have more to say about it."

EVENTS IN RUSSIA
He thought the spread of Communism had been arrested. Concerning recent changes in the Soviet Union, Mr. Stevenson said: "Since Stalin's death it appears that Russia has changed its tactics and begun a cautious retreat. But there is as yet no certain evidence that the long-term objective of world domination has changed."

The recovery of Europe from the war had been "phenomenal." He noted that Communist-led insurrections in the Philippines, Indonesia and Burma had been crushed. Terrorists in Malaya were losing ground. South Korea had been liberated "by an historic combine resolved to punish aggression and preserve the peace."

"The spread of Communism has been arrested," he declared. Signs of strain and defiance are evident, and cracks are opening in the Iron Curtain, notably in East Germany.

"In short, we have been winning the cold war step by step, which is the best tribute to the success of our post-war policies of assistance and resistance and to the power of free people working together."

NO RELAXING
"In consequence the danger of a world war has diminished at least for the present. But this is no time to relax or lower our guard."

Mr. Stevenson said that in view of this success it might be expected that the free nations would be more calm, more sure, more determined and united.

"But that is not the case," he added. There were many tensions, mentioning specifically Kashmir, Suez, the Arab unrest, Trieste and Indo-China.

Mr. Stevenson, noting that he had refrained from criticising the Eisenhower Administration while abroad, said that he had found, generally, the following attitudes toward the United States and its foreign policy:

"Faith in co-operation is being replaced by belief in unilateral action—a readiness to go it alone. 'It is hard for them to recon- cile our view of the danger (of war) with a cut in our defence build-up.'"

"There is an impression that 'trade not aid' is becoming no aid and no trade. 'Book burning, purges and assassinations of executive responsibility have obscured the bright image of America, and when we leave the impression that we are scared, and freedom of speech and freedom of expression are on the defensive in the United States, we put the United States on the defensive.'"

Oslo, Aug. 20. After a summer of freedom, swinging in the trees over the streets of Oslo, Petter the animal is dead. He escaped from a circus in May, and for three months defied all efforts of police and firemen to recapture him.

He found sanctuary for a time behind the walls of the old Akershus fortress where police jurisdiction did not extend. But most of the time he lived dangerously in the open, avoiding the drugged bread put out by veterinary officials and the bones thrown by little boys.

The police exploded a gas bomb in one attempt to capture Petter, but the only casualty was a policeman, who fainted from the fumes.

Finally, at the request of a society for the protection of animals, Petter was shot dead with a bullet from a rifle.

This action was bitterly criticised in the Press. The society reported that "sensational newspaper made Petter's escape a front-page story. His every movement had to be reported so that he was not left in peace a single moment. It was sheer cruelty."

Norway's leading business newspaper, "Norges Handels- og Sjøfartstidende," printed an "In Memoriam" notice.

Petter died leaving no property," it said. "All he possessed was the urge to live." —China Mail Special.

BOW-AND-ARROW BATTLE
New Delhi, Aug. 20. Two groups of villagers in Dadupur, Bombay State, fought a bow-and-arrow battle to settle a dispute over land.

Two were killed and one seriously injured. Police had to be rushed from the nearest big village, 25 miles away, to quell the fight. —China Mail Special.

AMERICA TAKING THE H-BOMB NEWS WITH CALM

Washington, Aug. 20. United States Atomic Energy Commission officials today refused to say why they had kept secret for more than a week the information they received on August 12 of the Soviet explosion of a hydrogen bomb.

A few hours after the Soviet Government announcement was made public in the United States yesterday, the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Lewis Strauss, announced in the middle of the night that he had information about the explosion on the day it was made.

Such information usually reaches the Commission through the United States long-range detection project, which uses high-flying aircraft to test the air for radio-active particles outside Communist frontiers.

Officials today would not say whether the public would have been informed of the Soviet explosion by the United States if the Soviet Government had not announced it itself.

At the time the U.S. announced the first Soviet atomic explosion in September 1949 President Truman said it was the policy of his Administration that such foreign atomic developments should be made public as information came in.

On that occasion the British Government, from its own detection sources, independently announced in the House of Commons that the Soviet explosion had taken place.

Reports that the British Government this week also had information of the Soviet hydrogen bomb explosion of August 12 suggest that the British Government decided to wait on United States' reaction to the news.

EISENHOWER SILENT
Mr. Strauss is believed to have discussed his information on the Soviet hydrogen explosion with President Eisenhower yesterday. But no announcement was made by Mr. Eisenhower after the meeting.

Washington today received the news with calm and in relative silence.

This could be deceptive because virtually all those who might comment upon the national and international significance of the hydrogen bomb explosion were out of town. Mr. Eisenhower and the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, were on holiday, and members of the Congressional Joint Atomic Energy Committee were scattered across the continent in their constituencies.

The impact of the announcement was cushioned by the fact that the Soviet Premier, Georgi Malenkov, had declared 12 days ago that the Soviet Government had the secret of the hydrogen bomb.

The impact of the Malenkov announcement had itself been cushioned by the fact that Government leaders declared they had no evidence of a recent atomic explosion in the Soviet Union.

In fact, on August 12, the day on which the Soviet scientists actually exploded the hydrogen bomb, Mr. Dulles, in a press conference, expressed doubts about Premier Malenkov's claim.

IMPER'S DEMAND
The confirmation of Malenkov's claim made by the Atomic Energy Commission today will strengthen the charges of the Opposition in Congress that the defence budget should not have been cut by about US\$5,000,000,000.

The Independent and Influential newspaper, the Washington Star, demanded today: "We can and we must spend whatever is required to enable us to stay alive."

It declared that the Soviet hydrogen bomb explosion should end the debate over how much the United States should spend for defence or how the national economy could stand increased expenditure.

It said that the thought behind the defence budget cut was "that we could take the calculated risk of another defence programme stretch-out, a further postponement of the day when we could achieve a measure of armed power which would reasonably ensure our national security. All of us should understand now that when we talk of calculated risk we are talking about the risk of virtual annihilation."

NO INDICATION
There has been no indication from Mr. Eisenhower whether he will revise the defence budget in the light of the hydrogen bomb developments in the Soviet Union.

Some contend this is not necessary because the United States strategists have all along assumed that the Soviet Government would eventually produce a hydrogen bomb.

But the Soviet Government has produced the bomb sooner than was expected in Washington, although later than the first

United States' hydrogen bomb explosion.

To be effective in production planning a revision of the defence budget would probably require the reconvening of Congress as an emergency. It is not due to reconvene until January 1954.

There is also the question of civil defence expenditure. Estimates of what was required for this purpose by former President Truman have been substantially cut both by the last Congress and the present Congress.—China Mail Special.

AGREEMENT NEEDED
United Nations, Aug. 20. The Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, Alexander Wiley, stated today that the Soviet Union's possession of the hydrogen bomb would necessitate high-level action to find some basis of agreement between the Soviet Union and America upon the international control of atomic energy and disarmament.

Senator Wiley, an American delegate to the United Nations, also declared in a statement issued to the press that at the present time America should continue to help the free world build up its defences to be ready for any eventuality.

The United Nations Disarmament Commission will meet next Thursday for the first time since last October to consider the report which it must submit at the General Assembly beginning on September 15.—France-Press.

SENATOR'S BELIEF
Washington, Aug. 20. Republican Senator Charles Potter, of Michigan, declared in a statement released today that American atomic spies might have helped the Soviet Union to perfect the hydrogen bomb.

Senator Potter's statement was read today by Senator Joseph McCarthy to the Senate Subcommittee now studying the case of an employee of the Government printing office accused of being a Communist spy and having access to secret documents.

Senator Potter is absent from Washington at the moment. His statement went on to say that the present spy trials might prove to have even wider ramifications than the Alger Hiss affair. His was accused of furnishing secret documents to Communists, agents.—France-Press.

New Wheat Agreement Not Success

London, Aug. 20. Business under the new International Wheat Agreement, of which Britain is not a member, remains extremely slow.

Sales notified during the week ended August 14 were 21,000 metric tons. In the corresponding week a year ago they were 428,000 excluding Britain, or 500,000 including Britain.

Cumulative sales up to August 14 are only 894,000 tons, whereas a year ago they were 1,885,000 excluding Britain or 2,303,000 including Britain.

The only appreciable business in the latest week was 21,000 tons United States wheat to Egypt, 19,000 tons to Japan and 10,000 tons of Canadian wheat to the Netherlands.

The only appreciable buyers so far this season are South Africa with 152,000 tons, Japan 107,000, Belgium 70,000, Netherlands 72,000, Ceylon 42,000, Switzerland 20,000, New Zealand 27,000, Egypt 21,000 and Portugal 20,000.—Reuter.

Kenya Case Appeal Ends

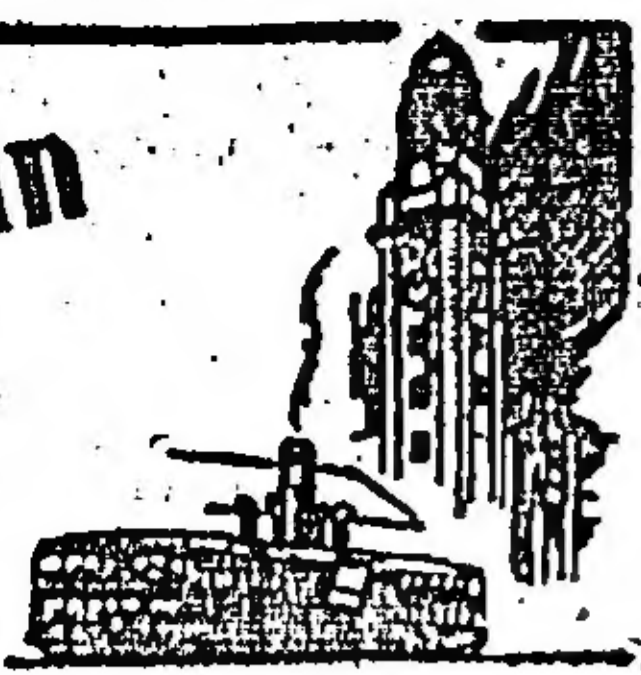
Nairobi, Aug. 20. The hearing ended today of the Crown's appeal against the quashing of convictions on Jomo Kenyatta and five other African leaders on charges of managing the Mau Mau secret terror society.

The six Africans were sentenced to seven years' hard labour last April and last month the Supreme Court quashed the convictions and sentences and ordered a retrial.—Reuter.

East Africa's Court of Appeal judges retired to write their judgment which, they announced, they hoped to give by Saturday.

The six Africans were sentenced to seven years' hard labour last April and last month the Supreme Court quashed the convictions and sentences and ordered a retrial.—Reuter.

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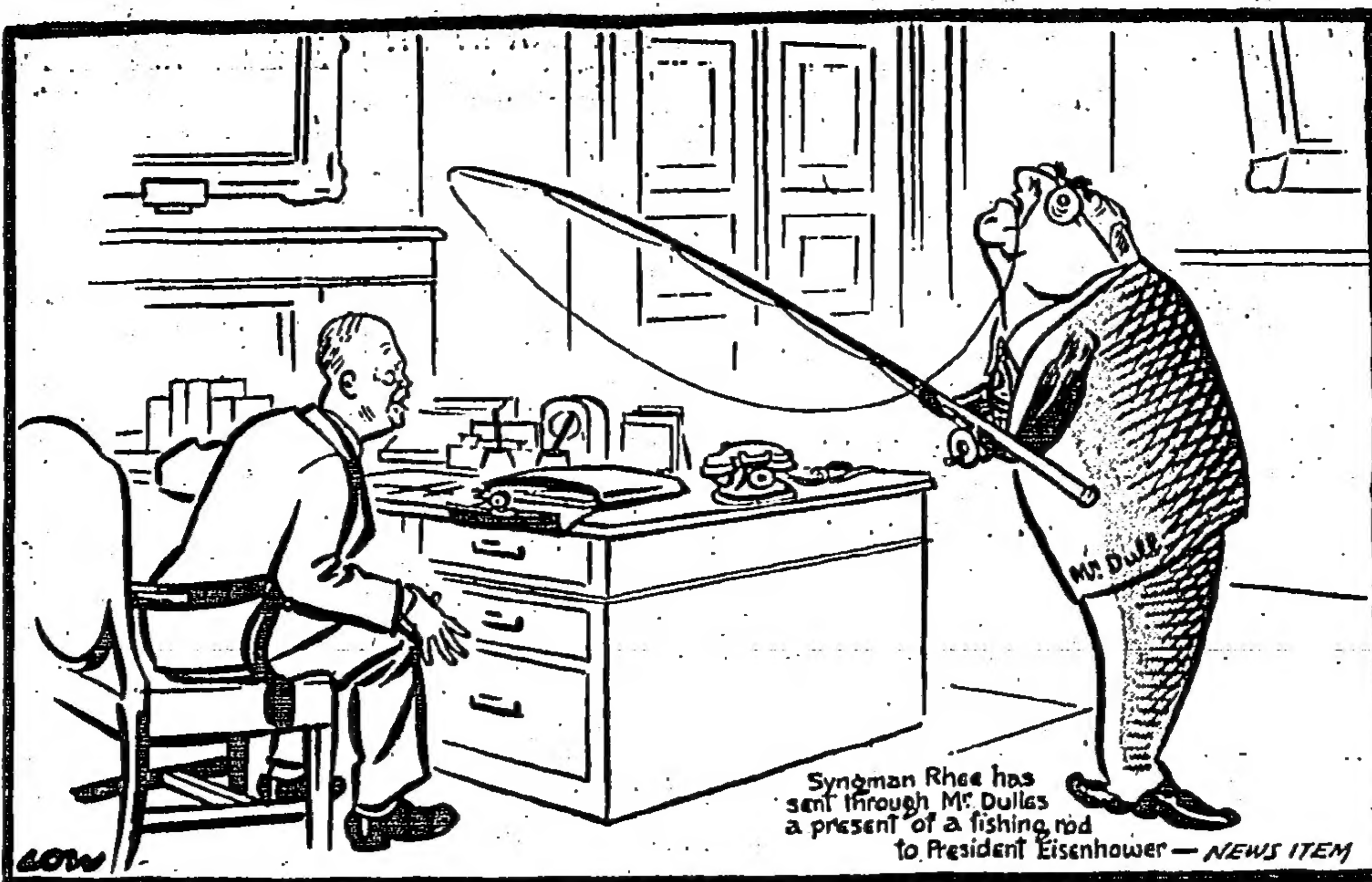
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HOW EFFICIENT ARE THE RUSSIANS?

By Hugo Dewar

BY night and by day the road from Moscow to Simferopol, in the Crimea, echoes to the noise of heavy lorries. But, however varied and valuable the freight, every lorry always carries one load in addition—its supply of petrol. Nobody ever ventures on the road without spare petrol.

It is a troublesome load. For one thing, as is well known, it is inflammable; and for another, the cans have been known to leak. Moreover, the main drawback of this system is that they take up much-needed space.

Kolkhoz farmers from the Crimea, for instance, carry from 400 to 500 kilograms of petrol with them when they go to Moscow. That means that their ordinary carrying capacity is reduced by some 400 to 500 kilograms. Multiply this by thousands and you have an idea of the yearly cost to the Soviet State in freight losses.

1. Seryakov, a Moscow transport official, in a recent issue of *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, (No. 70, June 13, 1953), reports that something has now been done to remedy this state of affairs. "Order forms" have been introduced, on the strength of which, in theory, petrol stations supply the lorries with petrol. The only trouble, he says, is how to get hold of one of the forms.

Editorial Board of *Literaturnaya Gazeta* strongly backs up Seryakov's complaint. The facts cited, it writes, are proof of an inexcusable lack of planning and organisation. When there are so many excellent petrol stations all along this motor road, why should lorry drivers have to take their own supply with them?

REDUNDANT

UNFORTUNATELY, these petrol stations are all run by the Chief Administration of the Ministry of Transport, and they refuse to sell petrol to any lorries but their own. They refuse because the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Fuel and Power cannot agree on the nature of the form that should be used to record the amount of petrol and petrol products sold to each Government department.

They do, it is true, sell to the owners of private cars, but this does not seem to add much to the business done, for the question of closing some of the stations as redundant is already under discussion. Says the Editorial Board: far from closing down those stations, their number ought to be increased. Surely the problem could be solved very simply, by rubber stamping the forms, for instance. The Editorial Board's faith in rubber stamps is rather touching. In any case, such a solution hardly seems applicable to another complaint raised by Seryakov. For, from his account, it appears to be the custom for lorry drivers to take with them, in addition to their petrol, a varying number of loaders and unloaders. To illustrate this practice he quoted the following:

Fifteen tons of potatoes had to be transported from the village of Rogachevo to the Kirov district of Moscow. Four big ZIS-150 lorries stood ready at 8 a.m. to move off, but their drivers would not leave until they were given loaders, because, they said, in Rogachevo there was no one to do this job. No help could be spared from the Moscow "greenhouse"

base," so 12 stores assistants were "mobilised." The lorries reached Rogachevo at midday, and there, at the warehouse of the District Consumer Goods Co-operative, they found 82 lorries and 212 loaders. While waiting their turn to load up, the various lorry crews passed the time away in the local cinema, at the public library, or with a game of cards. By four o'clock in the afternoon it was the turn of the potatoes from Moscow to load up. They got back to Moscow at midnight.

EXAMPLE

SERYAKOV quoted another driver as saying that it had always been like this as far as he could remember. A driver must always take his loaders wherever he goes. "It is the same for all organisations, all over the country," the loaders waste hours reclining in the backs of lorries or hanging about in queues.

Thus, for a typical example, a shop wanting a mere 500 kilograms of salted fish had to send with the driver an agent and a loader to collect it. All three twiddled their thumbs for five to six hours in front of the fish combine depot.

Again the Editorial Board supports Seryakov. Yet, it points out, some progressive transport units have already blazed a trail to more efficient methods. The Moscow Municipal Soviet, for instance, has discovered the so-called "centralised method of transport," which consists simply in making the supplier responsible for loading and the receiver responsible for unloading.

It is already in use for six types of goods. If we take only three of these—bricks, coal, metal—we find that this method has set free for other work 4,700 loaders, agents and drivers. Unfortunately this advanced method is spreading only slowly, the Editorial Board laments.

There is a further matter that needs looking into, writes Seryakov. Consider the following. Two lorries set off from Moscow to collect potatoes. One returns full, the other empty. What is the journey for the empty lorry? On the face of it, the first lorry has obviously made a profitable journey, while the second has not. But this is not how it works out in practice.

JUSTIFIED

ON May 17, 1953, two drivers left Moscow for Flagovo village. Driver Denisov brought back two tons of potatoes; Driver Petrov returned empty-handed. But when they were paid off, Denisov received 20 rubles 85 kopeks, and Petrov 35 rubles 10 kopeks.

"How do you make that out?" the reader will ask. Quite simple, replies Seryakov. Denisov got 28 r. 00 k. for the mileage, plus 85 k. for the load of potatoes carried. Petrov likewise received 28 r. 80 k. for mileage, but as he came back empty he did not get the extra 85 k. for potatoes. He got a bonus of 8 r. 20 k. for "economising" on petrol and wear and tear on the tyres!

If this were exceptional, writes Seryakov, it would not be worth mentioning. The trouble is that the whole system of recording the work of transport drivers, their pay and bonuses, has been worked out in such a way that all they are interested in is in bringing back the smallest load possible. The basic wage depends on mileage done, irrespective of other factors, and additional pay for tonnage is so small that it is hardly worth considering. A far bigger bonus is given for saving petrol and tyres, and for avoiding repairs. Hence the smaller the load, the greater the chance of a bonus!

The Editorial Board of *Literaturnaya Gazeta* regards all these criticisms as completely justified. It concludes that if the directives of the 19th Party Congress are to be fulfilled and motor transport increased by 80 to 85 percent during the current Five-Year Plan, then an end must be put to present wastage and lack of organisation.

It hardly seems possible that the state of affairs described in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* can really exist in a country so boastful of its superiority in organisational matters. But there it is; one must take the paper's word for it.

In the circumstances, there would appear to be no insuperable obstacle to increasing the work done by the U.S.S.R. transport industry, not by 80 or 85 percent, but by 200 percent. All that is needed is a little commonsense.

The first man on the moon is alive TODAY

CHAPMAN PINCHER reports that the scientists
have a deadline for the Columbus of Space—1980

THE first man to step on to the surface of the moon has already been born. That is the belief of responsible scientists here in Zurich who have just ended an international conference on space travel.

"To the moon by 1980" is a realistic engineering project, the scientists say. Television cameras will be an essential part of the moon-rocket's scientific equipment, to send back to earth pictures of the lunar landscape. And there seems to be no reason why every TV network in the world should not be tuned in to this "greatest show of earth."

Indeed, U.S. Navy rocket expert Commander R. C. Trank urged the conference to make the entertainment value of the expedition a means of raising money for it.

"In the comfort of their living rooms millions will be able to ride a rocket into outer space, watch the earth from a distance of a thousand miles."

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Best sites
THE scientists even discussed the best launching sites for the first rocket ship. Prefabricated parts of a permanent space station, to circle the earth like an artificial moon 500 miles up, could be projected into the sky, the scientists of the British Interplanetary Society claimed.

Men could then be sent up in rocket-ships to furnish the parts together. The building would be held up in space by the same forces which prevent the moon falling.

Zurich. That such projects are much nearer to reality than the scientists were able to reveal. Many of the leading exponents of space-travel are working on secret rocket weapons and were able only to hint at what is possible.

In ten years
LISTEN to Dr. Werner von Braun, the ex-German (now American) V2 inventor. "I am more and more convinced that in 10 to 15 years we can have not only a manned rocket circling the earth but perhaps a manned space-station."

He warned that travel in outer space is so near that the Russians may achieve it first if the Western Powers relax their rocket research.

If the West does keep its lead, what chance is there that the first man on the moon will be a Briton?

The U.S. is ahead in research on giant rockets, but with the Empire rocket project in Australia "gathering" momentum, there is a fair chance that the British may yet beat the Americans to flight in outer space.

It was certainly clear from this conference that all the best postwar ideas on the way to accomplish a flight to the moon have originated in British brains.

The Danger To Finland

By FRED MANOR

Helsinki.

THE Finnish Treasury has exhausted her reserves, and the country is in grave danger of falling prey to Soviet economic blandishments, and thus being drawn within the satellite orbit.

The present crisis in Helsinki, although its nature is primarily economic, has a strong undercurrent of political dangers, which even the most cautious among the Finnish politicians no longer dismiss as mere "exaggerations."

The coalition Government, which stood for the main sectional interests in the country, those of the peasants by the Agrarian Party and those of labour organised in the Finnish Labour Party, has broken up. No Party is at present anxious to embark upon a series of unpopular measures, and so jeopardise its political future. The fact that administrative elections are due this autumn, and general elections at the latest next spring, is naturally strongly influencing the political thinking here.

But the crisis, which has now erupted in full force, has been brewing for quite a long time.

Reserves Gone

ALREADY in 1952 Finland used up most of her foreign currency reserves which she had accumulated during the boom years that followed the outbreak of the Korean war. At the outset of the present year the Finnish Treasury was left with a reserve amounting to no more than £10 million. In June these reserves were down to £1 million. The attempt to reduce imports to £132 million (as against £200 million in 1952) has failed, so far, and at the same time the value of Finland's exports has continued to fall.

Actually, Finland is suffering from a delayed shock, caused by her war losses. So far, she has been cushioned against the shock by full employment induced by the "war reparations" exacted by the Soviet Union, as well as by the buyers' market for newspaper and pulp, which prevailed in the Western world until the end of 1951.

Now the deliveries of the "reparations" have been completed, while world market prices have found their natural level at which the artificially

inflated Finnish economy cannot compete.

To render Finnish industry competitive, it would be necessary to reduce production costs by 30 percent and to devalue the Finnish mark. But production costs cannot be reduced without lowering both wages and taxes, and such cuts would be immediately reflected in the country's standard of living.

It is, of course, next to impossible to try to reimpose a harsh austerity regime in a country which borders on the Soviet Union, which has a well-organized Communist fifth column, and which only recently has extricated herself from the Communist clutches, and then only by the skin of her teeth.

At a loss

NO wonder, then, that the political leaders here are at a loss as to where an answer to the problem is to be found. And time is pressing, since all contracts for the purchase of wood are made by the woodworking industry in autumn, and these contracts are the basis of the country's economic life.

Today a large number of the woodworking plants are closed down "for holidays." But many plants have made it clear that they do not intend to reopen, while others may reopen but with a reduced personnel. The managements maintain that they have been selling at a loss to meet Canadian and Swedish competition, and that also their reserves are now exhausted.

This means large-scale unemployment which is bound to spread to many other branches of Finland's economy.

At present, the only way out of the impasse is by devaluing the Finnish currency by at least 50 percent. Devaluation would bring Finnish prices in line with foreign competition. Meanwhile the Soviet Union has not been idle. Soviet trade delegations have been sweetly reasonable, and Finland was able to enter into a number of three-cornered barter agreements. Finnish goods, mainly ships and other engineering products, are being sold to the Soviet Union, and paid for with Polish coal, Austrian oil, and Hungarian wheat.

Serious problem

A LARGE part of Finland's essential supplies is now coming from the Eastern bloc, and Soviet orders keep the Finnish engineering industry in full employment. This industry was incidentally expanded to twice its prewar size to produce "reparations" goods for the Soviet Union.

As long as Finland had her reserves of foreign currency, this trend in her trade was not particularly dangerous. Any attempts at interfering with Finland's economy could have been countered by purchases from the West. Today, however, the position is different. If Russia should withhold her supplies of cereals, coal or oil, Finland would be unable to buy them elsewhere.

If Russia should cancel her orders, the mass unemployment which now threatens the wood-working industry would immediately engulf the entire engineering industry, employing some 84,000 men. A serious problem for a nation of four and a half millions.

A serious problem, too, for the Western world—which cannot afford to lose by default another of its outposts.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"There are times when one can't help wondering about the genuineness of Brother Ignatius's vocation."

Something more
than just "Good!"

Caster — a sugar
of superfine quality.
Pure, white crystals
hygienically packed.



Caster
TAIKOO
SUGAR

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1 pound packets
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obtainable from all
shops and stores

BRITISH ATHLETES TO MEET GERMAN AT BERLIN AND THEN THE SWEDES AT STOCKHOLM IN TWO BIG MATCHES

By "REORDER"

Two international matches which will capture the imagination of British and European track enthusiasts are those between Germany and Great Britain at Berlin on August 29 and 30 and between Germany and Great Britain at Stockholm on September 2 and 3.

Berlin and Stockholm look forward to seeing Gordon Pirie and speculate on whether he will run the 5,000 or the 10,000 Metres or both. Pirie is quite capable of running both, though he ran in only one event in the match in which Britain overhauled France at the White City.

At Berlin, Pirie's only strong opponent will be Herbert Schade, who has yet to recapture his form of the Helsinki Games, and Helmut Gude, a good 5,000 Metres runner who also is not up to his standard of last season.

Without McDonald Bailey, England's chances in the sprints look all against the German sprint stars, Heinz Fütterer and Peter Kraus. Another German one-two victory is assured in the 400 Metres, Karl-Friedrich Kasper being the fastest quarter miler in Europe and his second string, Hans Geisler, a chain-smoker like Wint, having won enough despite his nicotine consumption, to be Europe's second best only to Haas.

EVENLY MATCHED

At 800 Metres, Brian Hewson and Angus Scott are a match for any two. German, Günther Dohrow has slowed down over shorter distances this season and Heinz Ullricher has turned to the Low Hurdles, in which event at the recent German Championships he returned the best time by a German since the war—22.9 seconds. The young Friedrich Steiner, who finished behind Malvin Whitfield at Glasgow, looks the only challenger to the British pair.

With Bannister deep in his medical studies, Bill Nankville and Donald Seaman are likely to represent Britain in the 1,500 Metres. Nankville, though approaching the veteran stage, is more full of running this year than he has been in the past two seasons. Seaman, one of the fastest men ever to run the mile in world class time, is a judge of pace. Lug and Lamers are certain to run the race with German thoroughness and it should be quite a battle. It would be rash to forecast the result.

Pirie, though it would be unwise for him to try the same at Stockholm, could afford to double in the 5,000 and 10,000 Metres at Berlin. He has Schade, on his current form, outclassed, and it would not surprise anyone to see Pirie defeat him in the 5,000 Metres and Frank Sando ahead of him at 10,000 Metres.

Twenty-two-year-old Edward George Ellis, who won the AAU Two Miles Steeplechase in the second fastest time on record for a Briton, is likely to give Helmut Gude and Günther Hoeselmann a good race in the shorter 3,000 Metres Steeplechase and may even outrun them. Ken Johnson, Britain's second string, is also likely to split the Germans or outrun both of them.

Britain's chances in the two relays look hopeless. In the two hand relays, on the other hand, Britons should finish second. In the 400 Metres Hurdles, possibly, Ullricher may be even better than his recent 52.9 seconds. He has certainly got the build for the race.

In the field events, in which Britain for four decades was the joke of the Continent, British chances of splitting the points are very good. John Savidge is good. John Savidge is good. John Savidge is good.

German form in the Hammer this season hasn't been too good and Dr Euan Douglas has in the last few weeks been approaching 180 feet consistently with a best of 183 feet 2 inches (an Empire record if ratified) at Edinburgh on July 28.

Mark Pharaoh is as good as the leading German discus thrower, Oweiger and Rosendahl and Derek Cox, though his best is only 6 feet 4 1/2 inches, is better than any German high jumper. The long and high jumper are evenly matched with a definite German superiority being confined only to the Javelin-Throw.

MORE BALANCE

The Swedes are a more balanced team and only Savidge and Douglas look certain of winning their field events specialties at Stockholm. Sweden's Roland Nilsson, who was recently married in America and decided not to come home for the athletic season, will be a major loss to his country's point-scoring potential in the Shot and Discus.

The Swedes are bound to win the High Jump and Javelin Throw. Chances are even in the other four field events. Where Britain will score at Stockholm is in the two sprints, with more points likely in the two relays. At 400 and 800 Metres, the two nations are evenly matched.

Sune Karlsson and Ingvar Eriksson should be more than a match for Nankville and Seaman in the 1,500 Metres. Chris Chataway is likely to travel as a reserve and may replace one of the other at this distance or run the 5,000 Metres. Pirie should win one of the distance races at Stockholm and may be tempted, if influenced by the fact that the Swedish distance stars have yet to touch their form of last season, to attempt the double. However, Swedish form in August is usually well below the usual Swedish form in September.

Peter Hildreth and Jack Parker should have no great difficulty in winning the High Hurdles and chances are even in the "Low".

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

The Pasadena (California) experiment, of extending the American season with a series of weekly invitational meetings at John Muir College has already produced world records in the Discus and Javelin. The one outstanding mark that has escaped publicity was Olympic Champion Cynus Young's 256 feet 4 inches with the Javelin at Pasadena on July 25, third best throw in the history of organised athletics.

The American touring team in Europe, as normal, produced a wealth of outstanding performances among these Art Bragg's 10.3 seconds for 100 Metres and 20.6 seconds for 200 Metres (slight curve around a 500-metre track) at Cologne, Malvin Whitfield's world record of 14.8.5 for the Half Mile, with the Santee record in 14.8.5, at Tulsa, and Josh Cuyawath's 51.3 seconds for the 400 Metres Hurdles at Milan, and Ernie Shelton's 6 feet 9 1/2 inches in the High Jump at Turku, and then, two weeks later 6 feet 9 1/2 inches, also at Turku on July 17.

Twenty-year-old Shelton, who Melvin Walker, one of the five men who have cleared 6 ft. 9 in. is certain to go over seven feet, tried 6 ft. 11 in. at Turku and just failed to clear it by a hair's breadth!

MORE WEST INDIANS

The West Indies challenge in the athletic world continues. With Haiti, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, Martinique, Cuba and Puerto Rico all having contributed world class athletes, the Caribbean territories now have challengers in the field.

Amadeo Francis, one of the world's most promising long hurdlers, was born in St Croix in the Virgin Islands, though he is now a Puerto Rican citizen and competed for that country at the Helsinki Games.

Henk Visser, Europe's best in the Long Jump both last season and this season, is a Dutch West Indian, though athletic publications don't specify further whether he comes from Dutch Guiana (Surinam) or the Dutch Antilles.

Best athletic performances throughout the world in 1953, complete up to the end of July, with some August marks included, were as follows:

100 YARDS
Michael Agostini (Trinidad) 9.4
Thad Baker (USA) 9.5
Hector Hogan (Australia) 9.5
Charles Thomas (USA) 9.5
Charles Frazier (USA) 9.5
Willie Williams (USA) 9.5
Art Bragg (USA) 9.5
Ken Kave (USA) 9.5

100 METRES
R. Butler (USA) 10.3
Art Bragg (USA) 10.3
Peter Kraus (Germany) 10.4
Ernst Fütterer (Germany) 10.4
Levan Samadze (USSR) 10.5
Milton Campbell (USA) 10.5
Kauk Fritsch (USA) 10.5
Franklin Drex (Czechoslovakia) 10.5
Brown (USA) 10.5
Miroslav Jovanovic (Yugoslavia) 10.5

200 METRES
(Around a turn)
Art Bragg (USA) 20.6
Andy Stanfield (USA) 20.6
K. P. Haas (Germany) 20.6
Hector Hogan (Australia) 20.6
E. McD. Bailey (Trinidad) 21.4
Peter Kraus (Germany) 21.4
John Nashburn (USA) 21.4

220 YARDS
(Slightlyway)
W. Thano Baker (USA) 20.4
Charles Thomas (USA) 20.4
Art Bragg (USA) 20.4
Andy Stanfield (USA) 20.4
King (USA) 20.4
Turner (USA) 20.4
Leslie Laid (Jamaica) 20.4
Paul Wells (USA) 20.4

220 YARDS
(Around a turn)
Andy Stanfield (USA) 21.3
Willie Williams (USA) 21.3
Hector Hogan (Australia) 21.3
E. McD. Bailey (Trinidad) 21.3

400 YARDS
Malvin Whitfield (USA) 40.3
Karl-Friedrich Kasper (Germany) 40.3
Jim Lea (USA) 40.9
Wilbur Cunningham (USA) 40.9
John Nashburn (USA) 40.9
Hans Geisler (Germany) 40.9
Karl-Friedrich Kasper (Germany) 40.9
Roger Moore (Belgium) 40.9
Lars-Erik Wolffstrand (Sweden) 40.9
Hans Geisler (Germany) 40.9
Erich Pflaeg (USSR) 40.9
Milton Fife (USA) 40.9

800 METRES
Malvin Whitfield (USA) 1:47.9
W. Thano Baker (USA) 1:48.5
Stanley Jungwirth (USA) 1:48.5
Roger Moore (Belgium) 1:48.5
Karl-Friedrich Kasper (Germany) 1:48.5
Hans Geisler (Germany) 1:48.5
Karl-Friedrich Kasper (Germany) 1:48.5
Roger Moore (Belgium) 1:48.5
Lars-Erik Wolffstrand (Sweden) 1:48.5
Hans Geisler (Germany) 1:48.5
Erich Pflaeg (USSR) 1:48.5
Milton Fife (USA) 1:48.5

1,500 METRES
Sune Karlsson (Sweden) 3:44.2
W. Thano Baker (USA) 3:44.2
John Nashburn (USA) 3:44.2
Karl-Friedrich Kasper (Germany) 3:44.2
Stanley Jungwirth (USA) 3:44.2
Roger Moore (Belgium) 3:44.2
Karl-Friedrich Kasper (Germany) 3:44.2
Hans Geisler (Germany) 3:44.2
Karl-Friedrich Kasper (Germany) 3:44.2
Roger Moore (Belgium) 3:44.2
Lars-Erik Wolffstrand (Sweden) 3:44.2
Hans Geisler (Germany) 3:44.2
Erich Pflaeg (USSR) 3:44.2
Milton Fife (USA) 3:44.2

3,000 METRES
Franz Herman (Belgium) 8:06.0
Karl-Friedrich Kasper (Germany) 8:06.0
Stanley Jungwirth (USA) 8:06.0
Roger Moore (Belgium) 8:06.0
Karl-Friedrich Kasper (Germany) 8:06.0
Hans Geisler (Germany) 8:06.0
Karl-Friedrich Kasper (Germany) 8:06.0
Roger Moore (Belgium) 8:06.0
Lars-Erik Wolffstrand (Sweden) 8:06.0
Hans Geisler (Germany) 8:06.0
Erich Pflaeg (USSR) 8:06.0
Milton Fife (USA) 8:06.0

5,000 METRES
Gordon Pirie (GB) 13:33.4
Freddie Green (GB) 13:40.0
Karl-Friedrich Kasper (Germany) 13:40.0
Stanley Jungwirth (USA) 13:40.0
Roger Moore (Belgium) 13:40.0
Karl-Friedrich Kasper (Germany) 13:40.0
Hans Geisler (Germany) 13:40.0
Karl-Friedrich Kasper (Germany) 13:40.0
Roger Moore (Belgium) 13:40.0
Lars-Erik Wolffstrand (Sweden) 13:40.0
Hans Geisler (Germany) 13:40.0
Erich Pflaeg (USSR) 13:40.0
Milton Fife (USA) 13:40.0

10,000 METRES
Alexander Andriyev (USSR) 29:22.2
Zoltan Zatepek (Czech) 29:22.2
Jozsef Kovacs (Hungary) 29:22.2
Orto Jula (Finland) 29:22.2
Hannu Pasi (Finland) 29:22.2
Olavi Rintanen (Finland) 29:22.2
Alain Mimoun (Algeria) 29:22.2
Mario Milob (Yugoslavia) 29:22.2
Ivan Porhdayev (USSR) 29:22.2
Lucien Thiery (Belgium) 29:22.2

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DAVID LEWIN'S *Spotlight* on a notable toddler of 62

BUCHANAN—BROADWAY BABE



TIRELESS TRIPLETS—Fred Astaire, Nanette Fabray, and Britain's Jack Buchanan

Now he's film-land's Star Turn

Oh! the agony of being one of triplets—summed up in one "shot" from the film "Bandwagon" which has brought Jack Buchanan back to Broadway.

As a 62-year-old toddler with an evil curl he joins Fred Astaire and New York musical actress Nanette Fabray in the song "Triplets" which finally demolishes the theory that if one baby is fun three must be delight.

Buchanan, with clenched fists and false legs, sings: "How I wish I had a gun; it would be fun to shoot the other two, And be only one."

Then, altogether: "And we hate each other very much." Buchanan played me a record of the song and I can understand why it is the hit of the film. According to New York reports Buchanan, imported from Britain, is the star turn of the show.

Hollywood wants him back, anyway. It is his first picture in nearly 15 years. "The part seemed intriguing—a producer of a Broadway show: unsuccessful," says Buchanan.

"And then there were a couple of song and dance numbers with Astaire, besides the 'Triplets'." The dancing might have presented a problem. It is not easy to make a comeback and try dancing at the Astaire level.

"I KEEP FIT, SO" I asked Buchanan about that. He smiled and said: "The feet still do what I want them to do. And the breathing department is in good shape. I keep it all the time and my weight hardly varies around the 11 stone 4lb. mark. So it wasn't too difficult."

He became confidential. "Yes, now I think I shall try to go on filming."

In his new West End play, "As Long as They're Happy," Buchanan reveals a sure touch of satire when he presents his own version of the crying crooner Johnny Ray.

That number, with his awful child in "Triplets," could be the basis of an act in cabaret—a field still new to Buchanan.

He was urged to follow Noel Coward and sing for his supper last year. He declined. Jack Buchanan, today's leading exponent of casual elegance, pulled a face rather like the triplet who wanted a gun.

Keenan To Meet Carruthers In Title Fight

Sydney, Aug. 20. Peter Keenan, of Scotland, the British Champion, and Jimmy Carruthers of Australia are to meet here for the latter's World Bantamweight Championship on November 13.

The announcement of the fight says that though Keenan is regarded as number three contender, it had not been possible to finalise challenges over the numbers one, Robert Cohen of France, and two, Pappy Gault of America, who lost his American title earlier this week.

A crowd of between 40,000 and 50,000 is expected with a gate in the region of £80,000—China-Bell Special.

Glorious Days" is in the black and mknng a profit.

There were weeks when it took barely enough to cover its estimated £2,000-a-week running costs. But while the Coronation spoiled alarm and despondency for nearly all West End showmen it meant full houses for the regal Miss Neagle.

Why the success? The star says: "We're attracting the same people who came to see the late Ivor Novello."

Says Wilcox: "Even the Americans are coming." This last fact has prompted him to say he would even like to take the show to New York.

Think it over, Mr Wilcox. Novello had successes too. But he never tried exporting them.

THEY SAID IT

★ AMONG the more incredible comments of the week: 1. Ethel Merman on George Sanders: "He is really afraid of women. He says disparaging things just to keep them at a distance."

Mr Sanders has been twice married.

2. Claire Bloom on romance: "If I want to get married, I shall. I might marry a member of Mau Mau—but I don't think so at the moment."

IT'S DIFFERENT

A NOVEL film started at Shepperton Studios recently called *Three Cases of Murr*. Each "case" has been written by a different author, and is being handled by a different director.

You Killed Elizabeth, by American Brett Halliday, will be directed by David Eady. Lord Mountdrago, by Somerset Maugham, will be directed by George More O'Ferrall, and In The Picture, by Roderick Wilkinson, will be directed by Wendy Toye.

Cast includes John Gregson, Elizabeth Sellers, Emrys Jones and Alan Badel.

WATCH OUT!

IF you are planning a holiday in the Italian Alps, you might run into Ernst Flynn, who will be there soon, portraying the Swiss national hero in the story of William Tell.

And the prospect of hearing Flynn redelling his head off would—well, never mind.

William Tell will be in colour, and will be Academy-award-winning cameraman Jack Cardiff's first film as director.

(London Express Service)

AUSTIN SERVICE?

Call me personally at 71321

W. Nichol

METRO-CARS (H.K.) LTD. 121, King's Rd., North Point. (AUSTIN AGENTS)

SOME THINGS MUST BE DONE!



Regal Neagle! It cost £50,000, but on the first night the critics were savage and the gallery sullen. Today "The

Fencers' Meeting The Hongkong Amateur Fencing Association is holding a special general meeting at the European YMCA, Salisbury Road, Kowloon, at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, August 26, to elect Council members.

—but I drink McEwan's because I like it!

RED LABEL SPARKLING BEER—McEwan-Younger, Ltd., Edinburgh. Sole Agents: DODWELL & CO., LTD., Queen's Bldg.



BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"YOHOW"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 22nd Aug.
"FOYANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 24th Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	10 p.m. 20th Aug.
"HUPAI"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 27th Aug.
"FENGNING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 28th Aug.
"YUNNAN"	Yokohama	10 a.m. 29th Aug.
"HANYANG"	Yokohama, Kobe & Osaka	10 a.m. 29th Aug.
"PETER REED"	Kuching, Sarikol, Sibau, Tundjung Mani	8 a.m. 1st Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 2nd Sept.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 4th Sept.
"SECHUEN"	Singapore, Belawan, Penang & Palembang	10 a.m. 7th Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"FOYANG"	Kobe	23rd Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 24th Aug.
"HUPAI"	Tientsin	24th Aug.
"FENGNING"	Kobe	25th Aug.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	25th Aug.
"PETER REED"	Sibu & Tundjung Mani	27th Aug.
"HANYANG"	Bangkok	27th Aug.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	31st Aug.
"SECHUEN"	Singapore	4th Sept.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	6th Sept.
"CHANGTE"	Kobe & Yokohama	7th Sept.
"TAIPING"	Sydney	7th Sept.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"SHANSHI"	Australia, Ocean Ia, Nauru & Manila	3rd Sept.
"TAIYUAN"	Kobe	4th Sept.
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	4th Sept.
"TAIPING"	Kobe	5th Sept.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

Sails		
"AUTOLUGUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Aug.
"LAONORON"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	24th Aug.
"PERSEUS"	Marcellus, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Sept.
"CLYTONEUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Sept.
"ASTYANAX"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Sept.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails		
"CLYTONEUS"	Liverpool	22nd Aug.
"ASTYANAX"	Sailed	20th Aug.
"PERSEUS"	do	8th Sept.
"CLYTONEUS"	do	13th Sept.
"ASTYANAX"	do	25th Sept.
"PERSEUS"	do	28th Sept.
"CLYTONEUS"	do	8th Oct.
"ASTYANAX"	do	14th Oct.

G. Loading Glasgow, here Liverpool, 5. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

Sails N.Y.		
"DONA ALICIA"	Sailed	25th Aug.
"BATAAN"	do	14th Sept.
"TELMACHUS"	do	10th Sept.
"DONA NATI"	do	2nd Oct.
"BENARES"	do	17th Oct.
Sails S.F.		
"AGAMEMNON"	Sailed	4th Sept.
"DONA AURORA"	do	19th Sept.

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

*Direct sailing to Pacific Coast Ports.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOON)

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MUSICAL

Ort new and reconditioned upright and grand pianos, fully equipped, brass, woodwind, stringed, percussion instruments and accessories, full stock of records, gramophone publications. Prices reasonable. Expert piano tuning and repairing. Please call at Moyair Music Company, 25, Queen's Road, Central, Telephone: 2713, 2804.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

BAIT restaurant for cheap sale, full equipment, furniture, liquor licence. Good running business. Owner leaving. 136, Java Road, 1st floor, Yeung.

FOR SALE

NEW SEASON flower and vegetable seeds are now ready. Ask for New Life Clover Flower Shop, Gloucester Arcade.

American Contract For U.K.

A British company, Hunting Aerosurveys Limited, has won from America a quarter-million dollar for an aerial survey covering almost the whole of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan.

This project is among the latest examples of American Foreign Aid to underdeveloped countries.

Two expeditions have been equipped with all the apparatus needed to photograph 34,300 square miles of desert from the air. The first of these expeditions has already begun its work, and the second leaves England next week.

Over most of this area, small-scale photographs are to be taken. They will provide the basis for a topographic map which can be used to plan future development.

Specific projects which are expected to benefit from the charting of the Arabian desert are the exploitation of mineral assets, the development of irrigation which would stimulate agriculture, and the building of roads and railways.

While aircraft are building up a composite picture of 30,000 square miles of the country for purposes, larger scale photographs are to be taken of a much smaller area where more detailed maps are necessary.

The whole survey will be completed in two months, after which the photographs are to be flown to England and made into maps. This job may take two years. But when it is completed another corner of Arabia will have its blueprint for progress.

Vietnam Premier To Visit United States

Salmon, Aug. 20. Vietnam Premier Nguyen Van Tam denied press agency reports that he had cancelled his forthcoming trip to the United States.

He said that he had accepted President Eisenhower's invitation with the approval of the Head of State, Bao Dai, and had never thought of cancelling the trip. —France-Press.

Wedding Party In Ducal Mansion Cost £10,000

Seven hundred Spanish and foreign aristocrats danced, wine and dined throughout the night in a floodlit fairytale garden, the property of the ducal house of Albuquerque, 12 miles from Madrid.

Whisky, champagne and wine flowed from 11 p.m. when the fun started, until 7 a.m. next day when the last guest drove away. A band, hidden behind shrubbery, played continuously.

Dinner—cold consommé, cold flat with mayonnaise, roast chicken and mushrooms, ice cream, and coffee—was served by over 400 waiters to the guests, seated at little tables placed under centuries-old oaks.

The party, costing £10,000 and given by the Duke of Albuquerque, was to celebrate the wedding of his sister Christina, Countess de la Torre, to John Peter Matousian, son of an Egyptian cigarette manufacturer.

Red carpeting flown from the 300-year-old Albuquerque country mansion—famous for its 600-acre horse-breeding farm—stretched 300 yards through the gardens to the chapel.

The civil ceremony began at 1.30 a.m., long after the day's heat had passed. Dinner was served at 3 a.m. The guests—the men in tails and white ties and the women in evening gowns—never left the garden.

The value of their jewels on display could not have been less than £200,000.

The bride wore a white organdy dress with a train five yards long. Fastened over her black tresses by a diamond-studded diadem, a blue tulle veil floated down over her shoulders.

The civil ceremony was performed inside the Duke's tapestry-hung palace by the local Judge who had received special permission to do this by the Minister of Justice.

EX-KING PETER The principal witnesses were ex-king Peter of Yugoslavia—wearing the uniform of an admiral of the Yugoslav navy—

MISSION IN RANGOON

Rangoon, Aug. 20. An eight-man Japanese trade mission arrived today to negotiate a long-term trade agreement with Burma.

The leader, Mr. Heitaro Nagaki, President of the Japanese Trade Association, in a statement to the press said: "The mission's primary task is to explore ways and means for closer trade relations between the two countries."

The Japanese Government also desired to tighten the bond of friendship established among others on the common cultural background of Buddhism. —Reuter.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

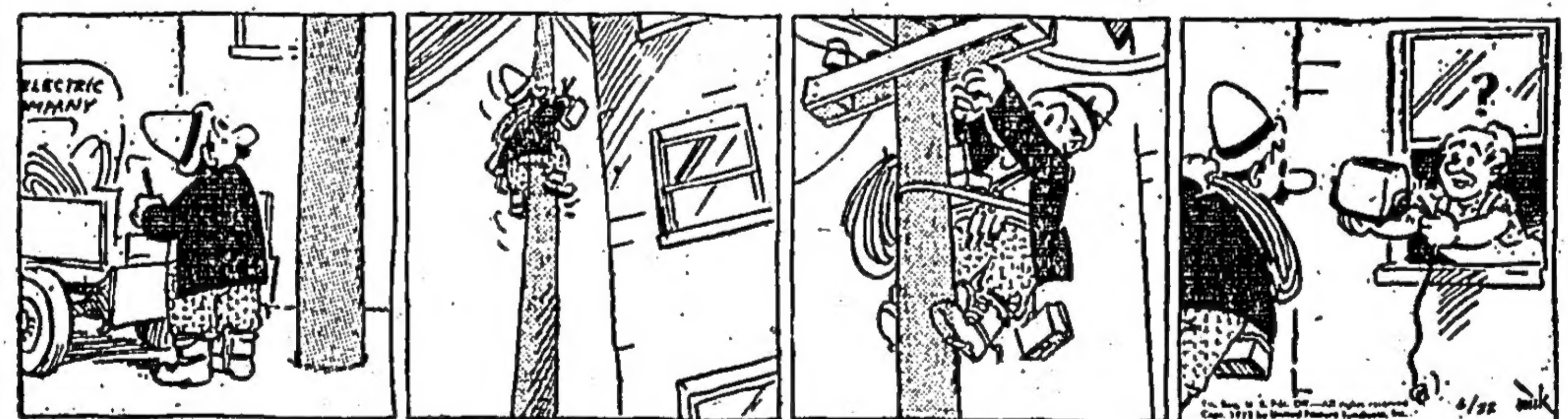
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

Well, He's A Repair Man!

By Mik



NANCY

Misery HAS Company

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



P&O B.I.E & A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CANTON"	23rd July	24th August
"CANTON"	25th August	21st September
"CORFU"	17th September	19th October

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Leaves Hongkong Due London

"CANTON" 27th August 25th Sept.

"CANTON" 28th September 26th October

"CORFU" 23rd October 23rd November

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards Due For

"SOUDAN" 24th August Japan

Homewards Sails For

"BURAT" 22nd August Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

With liberty to call at Malayan ports before after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk.

Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"TUNDUA" due 22th Aug. from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits

"SANTHA" sails 20th Aug. for Japan

"SANTHA" sails 21st Aug. from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits

"WARLA" sails 1st Sept. for Japan

"WARLA" sails 6th Sept. from Japan

"WARLA" sails 7th Sept. from Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"ORNA" due 21st Aug. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 23rd Aug. for Japan

"ORNA" sails 24th Aug. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 25th Aug. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 26th Aug. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 27th Aug. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 28th Aug. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 29th Aug. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 30th Aug. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 31st Aug. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 1st Sept. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 2nd Sept. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 3rd Sept. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 4th Sept. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 5th Sept. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 6th Sept. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 7th Sept. from Japan

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"ORNA" sails 14th Oct. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 15th Oct. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 16th Oct. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 17th Oct. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 18th Oct. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 19th Oct. from Japan

"ORNA" sails 20th Oct. from Japan

Thailand Rice For Japan?

Tokyo, Aug. 20. The Japanese Government is negotiating with a Thai trade mission for the conclusion of a government-to-government contract for the import of 350,000 tons of rice from Thailand.

A proposal to this effect was presented by the Japanese Government at the Japan-Thailand negotiations on the renewal of the Japan-Thailand trade pact. A favourable reply from the Thai Government is expected.

According to Government sources, the Thai rice crop last year is estimated at 4,400,000 tons. If this is added to the 300,000 tons carried over from the previous year, the total will amount to 4,700,000 tons.

Thailand will have about 600,000 tons surplus rice. If a contract for materials, Japan hopes to import 350,000 tons of rice at prices far less than those for rice imported under free contract. —France-Press.

Salmon, Aug. 20. General Pierre Bodo, assistant to the Commander-in-Chief, General Henry Navarre, left Saigon by plane today on an official mission to Paris.

General Bodo is to report to the Under-Secretary of State for the Associated States on the military situation in Indo-China. —France-Press.

FISHING DISPUTE: JAP VIEWS

Tokyo, Aug. 20. Government circles stated today the action proposed by the Australian Government to protect its fishing rights over the continental shelf outside the three-mile limit is possibly illegal according to International Law.

If Australia enforces such measures the Japanese Government will naturally protest, those circles stated. They fear the issue may develop into an international dispute.

They criticised the accusation made by the Australian Government that Japan's attitude toward the present fisheries talks has forced Australia to consider this move. Japan is making efforts to have the talks settled amicably, they said. They hope that the Australian Government will fully understand Japan's sincerity.

At present, they added, the Japanese Government is awaiting a reply from Australia to Japan's compromise plan recently presented at the negotiations. They said the Japanese pearl fishing fleet now fishing the Australia Sea is assuming a "gentlemanly manner" and causing no trouble. —United Press.

FANTASTIC STORY REVEALED

Britannia Camp, Aug. 20. A returning British prisoner-of-war today brought back with him a Communist newspaper cutting which told the story of "how the British 29

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

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PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE
 Outwards From Europe: Leaves Marseilles 1 Aug. 14 Sept. Hongkong Via "CAMBODGE"
 Homewards For Europe: Leaves Hongkong 14 Sept. 20 Sept. Marseilles Via "VIETNAM"
 "CAMBODGE" 20 Sept. 26 Sept. Saigon
 via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports, via Djibouti to Madagascar.

FREIGHT SERVICE
 Outwards From Europe: Leaves 2 Sept. Japan
 "COURSEULLES" Europe-Sailed 29/20 Sept. Japan
 "AURAY" Europe-Sailed 12/14 Oct. Japan
 Homewards For Europe: Leaves 25 Aug. Hongkong For
 "NEKONG" Keelung-20 Aug. 25 Aug. For
 "COURSEULLES" Keelung-20 Oct. 25 Oct. For
 "AURAY" Keelung-20 Oct. 25 Oct. For
 "HIAOUADY" Keelung-7 Nov. 7 Nov. For
 † Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.
 Subject to change without notice.

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE
 Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"NOREVERETT"
 Arrives Aug. 21 from Singapore.
 Sails Aug. 22 for Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya & Yokohama.

"REBEVERETT"
 Arrives Aug. 28 from Manila.
 Sails Aug. 29 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE
 Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR ARCTURUS"
 Arrives Aug. 25 from Manila.
 Sails Aug. 26 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kharasmahar, Basrah & Bahrain.

"STAR ALCYONE"
 Arrives Aug. 25 from Singapore.
 Sails Aug. 26 for Naha, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Shimizu & Nagoya.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A
 Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.
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COTTON MARKET STAGNANT

New York, Aug. 20. Cotton futures trading today proved to be the slowest for any session in seven years.

After see-sawing within a seven-point range, the list closed net two to seven points higher.

The market opened up two to five points.

New Orleans closed up three to five points.

Traders doubted whether the volume equaled Wednesday's 47,500 bales, the smallest for any full session since Aug. 3, 1949 when transactions totalled 45,300 bales.

Traders remained aloof on all sides while they watched the action in securities along with fluctuations in grains and awaited new incentives generally.

Crop news was considered mostly favourable with traders beginning to look forward to the next Government estimate in September.

The Government's decision not to allow a subsidy on 1953 cotton exports received a mixed interpretation.

To some it was disappointing. Others thought that foreign consumers, who have been holding off on new purchases, might come into the market now that the question has been decided.

The Commodity Credit Corporation reported entries into the 1953 loan programme for the week ended Aug. 14 totalled 8,948 bales. The net stock of loan cotton in Government hands was reported at 1,733,022 bales.—United Press.

Exchange Rates
 Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:
 U.S. dollar (per \$1) 15.25
 Sterling (per £1) 15.25
 Hong Kong dollar (per 100) 27.00
 Indian Rupee (per 100) 27.00
 Singapore dollar (per 100) 27.00
 Indo-China piastre (per 100) 27.00

Target For Industry: Parity With Output Of American Workers

British industry could not rest, said Mr T. G. Robinson, the president, at a quarterly meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, until output per man reached more closely to parity with that of the United States.

Controllers of businesses had been playing their part; far-sighted labour had been playing theirs; it was not too much to ask that all representatives of labour should have an equal sense of the value of constructive co-operation in problems of production and output.

Mr Robinson, in a review of the country's trade position, said at the outset that it was comforting to know that this year the general output of industry had been maintained at a high level, higher than in 1952, and as good as the early months of 1951.

It was reassuring also that the unemployment figure had responded to the trend and that it was at its lowest point since November, 1951, and that the figure for Scotland, although not so satisfactory as for the United Kingdom as a whole, had shown also a marked decrease.

The newspaper's correspondent in Tokyo said it was understood that South Korea had submitted recommendations to the United States-South Korean joint economic commission, the supreme advisory body in South Korea, that the bulk of the 200 million dollars recently authorised by Congress for war rehabilitation be diverted to countries outside Japan.

The reason given is that South Korea wishes to escape a return to pre-war dependence on Japanese economy, the Financial Times correspondent stated.

"This trend became stronger during the Korean war, when most United States procurement orders, as a matter of urgency, were placed in Japan.

"South Korea representatives also claim, correctly, that Japanese costs for needed material are higher than those of other countries."

BITTER FEELING
 "The underlying influence behind the South Korean campaign is, however, the bitter anti-Japanese feeling in Korea.

"Relations between the two nations could not be worse short of war."

"Preliminary orders for the programme of reconstruction include building materials for wharves, harbours, mines, cement factories and fisheries.

"Japanese industrialists had been confidently expecting that they would receive most of these orders.

"In addition, heavy investment is planned in agriculture, industry, transportation and power, under a four-year plan for Korean rehabilitation, and the Japanese Government will certainly resist within the utmost vigour South Korean attempts to divert contracts for materials and supplies away from Japan.

"Japanese high prices undoubtedly offset the natural advantage which the country enjoys from its proximity to Korea," the correspondent declared.—China Mail Special.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)
 Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$328,645. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES
 HK Bank 135 1535
 INSURANCES 250
 Canton 500 165
 HK Fire 150
 SUI CHEUNG 20 500 1270
 Waterworks 100 9 20
 Aila Nav. 1.45 115 1500 1.45
 DOCKS, ETC. 25 200 8515
 P. & O. 21.75 200 8515
 Wheelock 0.60 670 1400 0.65
 LAND, ETC. 0.04 61
 Sinal Land 1.40 115
 Humphreys 16.10 1640
 UTILITIES 24.00
 P. Tram 10 21.50
 Star Ferry 122 200
 C. Light 10 1270 1650 12.00
 C. Light (N) 85
 Electric 27.20 2715
 Telephone 21.70 21.50 1000 21.50
 INDUSTRIES 1912.10 700 19
 Cement 17.00 1740
 ROPE 22.50
 STORES, ETC. 22.50 23 700 22.50
 Dairy 22.50 200 22
 Cottons 22.50 500 22.70
 COTTONS 21 315
 Textiles 5.00 1000 5 515
 MERCHANTS 0.00 6.00
 Yangtze (N) 8

"After the people have experienced the extraordinary advantages brought by the Korean conflict, it is not easy to make them realise that the peak in prosperity reached during the Korean boom had no sound or solid basis," Sjafruddin was quoted as saying.

The Java Bank President (the name of the Bank was changed last month to the Bank of Indonesia) and was converted from a private to a public concern, warned that all Indonesia's remaining foreign exchange would be wiped out if the country's budget deficit exceeded 2,500,000 rupiahs.

The press report said, however, that seasoned observers regarded the Korean war as a blessing to Indonesia.

"In the first year of sovereignty, Indonesia was headed for chaos with unemployment, strikes, banditry and terror coupled with dissident pro-Dutch factions staging revolts," it said. It added that the Korean boom provided work and helped curb unrest, bringing Indonesia back to a sense of stability.—United Press.

Japanese Trade Centre In NY

Tokyo, Aug. 20. The Japanese trade centre to be set up in New York, with a view to promoting trade between the United States and Japan, will be opened in September, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The centre will be managed by three officials from Japan. They will be assisted by four Americans who are to be employed in New York.

The centre will have a show room covering an entire floor space.—China Mail Special.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Aug. 20. The tin market was barely steady. Spot tin fell 7 1/2 to £111 1/2 and three-months fell the same amount to £108 1/2. Turnover was 85 tons, of which 69 tons were for cash. Prices closed as follows:

Spot tin, buyers 010
 sellers 011 1/2
 Three months tin, buyers 011 1/2
 sellers 012 1/2
 Business 011 1/2
 Settlement 011 1/2
 —United Press.

Virtual Extinction Of Dollar Deficits

Notable Development In Europe
 Geneva, Aug. 20.

The UN Economic Commission for Europe in its quarterly economic bulletin published here said that in Western Europe in the field of trade and payments "the most notable development was the virtual extinction, without taking account of United States aid, of Europe's dollar deficit on current account."

The bulletin, which covers the first quarter of 1953, and also includes some details of the second quarter, states:

"Estimates derived from the United States side of Europe's balance of payments have very nearly balanced the current account with the United States; indeed for as long as the whole 12-month period from April 1952 to March 1953 the current deficit with the United States has been kept to manageable proportions."

"It is noteworthy, however, that of this impressive improvement of nearly \$2,200 million in the current account balance, more than one half or \$1,400 million is accounted for by improvements in the services balance and only \$222 million or roughly one-tenth has come from increased exports to the United States."

The bulletin states that the decline in the volume of trade between Eastern and Western Europe, which had been underway since 1949, continued in 1952. In a survey of developments in East-West trade in Europe from 1951 to 1952, the ECE says: "Compared with levels of the preceding year the fall was particularly marked in exports from West to East."

In relation to 1949, however, the greater decline has been in the counter-flow of goods from East to West. It is also this fall which shows the more drastic reduction compared with pre-war levels of trade.

By 1952, the ECE says, the volume of trade between Eastern and Western Europe was little more than one quarter of the 1938 volume, while the volume of shipments from Western to Eastern Europe was nearer one half of the 1938 amount.

RUSSIA'S ROLE
 The bulletin says: "Though the trade of the USSR with Western Europe was still small in relation to the size of the Soviet economy, the increase in 1952 brought it into first place as the major trading partner on the Eastern side, accounting for more than one-third of the total trade of the area with Western countries."

The bulletin states that the basic limitations on the growth of East-West trade are, of course, mainly the political and economic factors restricting the availability of goods for export, but the "development of trade if more definite arrangements could be made whereby Western-owned balances in one Eastern European country could be transferred for use in another or converted."

"Along with the establishment of less rigid payments conditions on the Eastern European side it should be possible for Western European countries to provide, through the European Payments Union, increased facilities for the transfer of Eastern-owned balances from one Western European country to another, thus extending the flexibility already existing in the sterling transferable accounts system," the survey says.—China Mail Special.

THE ONLY WAY
 "If our industrial position is to be maintained, good wages and good production must go hand in hand—one cannot be separated from the other. The best possible production can only be arrived at by mutual consideration of the difficulties and problems involved."

Almost all of them knew from actual experience that the full benefits of production incentive schemes could only be derived if union officials and their members co-operated from the start in all the study and planning which were necessary before good schemes could be produced. They knew the vast amount of help which an intelligent and co-operative trade union could give. They equally knew how difficult it was to overcome hesitation and suspicion of something new. They welcomed the helpful leadership which would assist in overcoming such obstacles.

JAPANESE BONDS

London, Aug. 20. Japanese bonds (4% of 1959) 121 1/2 (4% of 1967) 121 1/2 (4% of 1975) 121 1/2 (4% of 1983) 121 1/2 (4% of 1991) 121 1/2 (4% of 1999) 121 1/2 (4% of 2007) 121 1/2 (4% of 2015) 121 1/2 (4% of 2023) 121 1/2 (4% of 2031) 121 1/2 (4% of 2039) 121 1/2 (4% of 2047) 121 1/2 (4% of 2055) 121 1/2 (4% of 2063) 121 1/2 (4% of 2071) 121 1/2 (4% of 2079) 121 1/2 (4% of 2087) 121 1/2 (4% of 2095) 121 1/2 (4% of 2103) 121 1/2 (4% of 2111) 121 1/2 (4% of 2119) 121 1/2 (4% of 2127) 121 1/2 (4% of 2135) 121 1/2 (4% of 2143) 121 1/2 (4% of 2151) 121 1/2 (4% of 2159) 121 1/2 (4% of 2167) 121 1/2 (4% of 2175) 121 1/2 (4% of 2183) 121 1/2 (4% of 2191) 121 1/2 (4% of 2199) 121 1/2 (4% of 2207) 121 1/2 (4% of 2215) 121 1/2 (4% of 2223) 121 1/2 (4% of 2231) 121 1/2 (4% of 2239) 121 1/2 (4% of 2247) 121 1/2 (4% of 2255) 121 1/2 (4% of 2263) 121 1/2 (4% of 2271) 121 1/2 (4% of 2279) 121 1/2 (4% of 2287) 121 1/2 (4% of 2295) 121 1/2 (4% of 2303) 121 1/2 (4% of 2311) 121 1/2 (4% of 2319) 121 1/2 (4% of 2327) 121 1/2 (4% of 2335) 121 1/2 (4% of 2343) 121 1/2 (4% of 2351) 121 1/2 (4% of 2359) 121 1/2 (4% of 2367) 121 1/2 (4% of 2375) 121 1/2 (4% of 2383) 121 1/2 (4% of 2391) 121 1/2 (4% of 2399) 121 1/2 (4% of 2407) 121 1/2 (4% of 2415) 121 1/2 (4% of 2423) 121 1/2 (4% of 2431) 121 1/2 (4% of 2439) 121 1/2 (4% of 2447) 121 1/2 (4% of 2455) 121 1/2 (4% of 2463) 121 1/2 (4% of 2471) 121 1/2 (4% of 2479) 121 1/2 (4% of 2487) 121 1/2 (4% of 2495) 121 1/2 (4% of 2503) 121 1/2 (4% of 2511) 121 1/2 (4% of 2519) 121 1/2 (4% of 2527) 121 1/2 (4% of 2535) 121 1/2 (4% of 2543) 121 1/2 (4% of 2551) 121 1/2 (4% of 2559) 121 1/2 (4% of 2567) 121 1/2 (4% of 2575) 121 1/2 (4% of 2583) 121 1/2 (4% of 2591) 121 1/2 (4% of 2599) 121 1/2 (4% of 2607) 121 1/2 (4% of 2615) 121 1/2 (4% of 2623) 121 1/2 (4% of 2631) 121 1/2 (4% of 2639) 121 1/2 (4% of 2647) 121 1/2 (4% of 2655) 121 1/2 (4% of 2663) 121 1/2 (4% of 2671) 121 1/2 (4% of 2679) 121 1/2 (4% of 2687) 121 1/2 (4% of 2695) 121 1/2 (4% of 2703) 121 1/2 (4% of 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